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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Interest in today's war news centers chiefly round the latest development in the Allied offensive, namely, General Sarrail's operations in the Salonika theater. The fact that both Italian and Russian troops are now operating in this theater means that forces from all the Allied countries, save Belgium and Japan, are now taking part in the campaign, and emphasizes the importance which is attached to the movement.

The situation generally is developing favorably to the Allies. On the extreme left of the Allied line, the Serbians continue to retire slowly before German and Bulgarian attacks of the most determined nature; but it is evident that the retirement is largely strategic, as the Serbian first line of defense is still behind them. In the center, the Anglo-French forces, with the aid of an overwhelming bombardment, are making steady progress. Violent bombardments of Bulgarian positions on both sides of Lake Doiran are reported, whilst Paris announces that, west of the Vardar, the French forces have captured a line of heights near Ljumnica.

On the extreme right conditions are similar to those that obtain on the extreme left. The Bulgarians are attacking in great force and, regardless of all cost, are evidently seeking to obtain a notable success at the outset. They have succeeded in driving back the Allied forces to the river Struma, but the French official statement on the matter makes it clear that these forces only consisted of a covering detachment advanced beyond the river with a view to checking the first rush of the Bulgarian attack. The impossibility of any outflanking movement on General Sarrail's forces in this region, owing to the fact that the allied fleet commands the coast, considerably reduces the complexity of the operations. Paris reports that all the passages of the Struma "are solidly held by the Allies."

On both the western and eastern front and in the Italian theater the general position remains practically unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday—The official statement regarding operations on the western front follows:

North of the Somme the engagements are again of large scope.

Repeated British attacks against our salient front between Thiepval and Pozieres were repulsed. One advanced salient was lost. The British storming columns northeast of Pozieres and near Foureaux wood broke down under our fire.

There has been tenacious fighting in the vicinity of Guillemont, which the French temporarily penetrated. A Wurttemburg infantry regiment victoriously repulsed all attacks. The village is firmly in our hands.

Several separate attacks by the French in the vicinity of Maurepas were definitely without success.

South of the Somme fresh French forces attacked Estrees-Soyecourt sector. Trenches that were lost have been recaptured by a counter attack. One officer and 80 men remained in our hands.

Eastern front:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the Stokhod, the Russians are continuing their stubborn attacks in the region of Rudka-Cherbische. Bavarian cavalry and Austro-Hungarian dragoons repulsed the Russians on each occasion with most severe loss to them, and made prisoner two officers and 270 men, beside capturing four machine-guns. Successful attacks against enemy advance posts

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MONGOLIAN TROOPS AND CHINESE CLASH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Japan, Wednesday—Collisions between Chinese and Mongolian troops have occurred on the borders of Mongolia and Manchuria. Fighting took place yesterday near Kochiatung, threatening the South Manchuria railway.

The Japanese commander requested the forces to arrange an armistice and retire, to which the combatants consented. They withdrew, leaving 50 wounded, who were attended by the Japanese Red Cross.

ARMENIANS TOLD TO LEAVE THE LAKE VAN REGION

Evacuation Ordered by Russians Proceeding—Notice Affects Repatriation Area

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The Rev. Harold Buxton, secretary to the executive committee of the Armenian Refugees Fund who has recently returned from Tiflis and districts where the repatriation of Armenian refugees has been carried out, informs The Christian Science Monitor that he has received a telegram to the effect that the Russian authorities have ordered evacuation by the civil population of the region near Lake Van.

The telegram shows, however, that the evacuation is proceeding in leisurely fashion, and, it is hoped, the Armenian refugees will be able to save the cattle, with which they have been furnished.

Only the most able-bodied of the refugees, Mr. Buxton added, had returned to these districts, so the evacuation would be an easy matter compared with the previous occasion.

The event, he admitted, was a serious matter and much to be regretted, but the loss of stock, seeds and other material furnished by the fund was only a part of the daily experience.

PETITION FOR B. & M. RECEIVER FILED IN COURT

Document Submitted by Boyd B. Jones Today Asserts Credit of the Road Is So Poor That It Cannot Issue Bonds

Asserting that the credit of the Boston & Maine is so poor that it cannot issue bonds at a price that would justify the directors in raising money by this means, and that it cannot raise money on short time notes, the petition for the appointment of a receiver for the Boston & Maine railroad, filed yesterday afternoon by Boyd B. Jones, a member of the road's counsel, but acting in this case as counsel for the Intercontinental Rubber Company, of Jersey City, New Jersey, in the United States district court, and immediately taken out upon permission of Judge Dodge, was returned to the district court this morning.

According to statements made today Mr. Jones plans to take the petition before Judge William L. Putnam, senior judge of this district, and it will probably be submitted to Judge Putnam late today or tomorrow. It is alleged that the company is unable, therefore, to raise money to operate the road and carry out the many improvements that are necessary. The only way out of the difficulty, according to the bill, is the appointment of receivers.

The bill asserts that the company will be unable to meet its outstanding notes when they fall due on Aug. 31. These amount to $13,306,060. Payment will also be demanded on notes made by the Vermont Valley Railroad Company, amounting to $2,300,000, and indorsed by the Boston & Maine, and due Aug. 31, and which the road will be unable to meet.

The result of the road's inability to meet payment on the notes and the procuring of extensions again will be a multiplicity of suits on the notes and race of diligence to procure attachments on every available bit of property owned by the company, the bill alleges. It goes on to assert that if this race of diligence is allowed to go on it will be to the great loss of the bondholders, whose notes are not due for years to come, and whose only remedy is the appointment of a receiver.

Claiming to be a creditor for $51,000,

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POLICE DETAIN PUBLICIST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday — Dr. Frenz Mehring, veteran Socialist publicist, has been detained by the police after a search of his house in Steglitz, Berlin.

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JOINT MEXICAN MEETING PLACE BEING DECIDED

Secretary Lansing and Mr Arredondo in Conference Today to Decide Details of Sittings of Joint Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing and Mr. Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, are in conference this afternoon to discuss the time and place for the meeting of the Mexican joint commission.

Secretary Lansing announced that the United States members of the joint commission to undertake the settlement of the differences with Mexico would be Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior; Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., and Dr. John R. Mott of New York.

All of the commissioners have accepted. The Mexican members were named some time ago, and the arrangements for the first meeting will be made immediately by Secretary Lansing and Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate. The next question being decided is where the commission shall meet. The Mexicans are understood to prefer some point on the New Jersey coast.

Secretary Lane was the first member elected. Associate Justice Brandeis was the President's second choice, but, after a conference with Chief Justice White, he decided his duties would not permit him to serve.

Judge Gray, a retired federal circuit judge and former United States senator, has had much experience on international bodies and since 1900 has been a member of the international permanent court of arbitration under the Hague convention.

Dr. Mott is general secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and author of numerous religious works. He was offered the post of ambassador to China by President Wilson but declined it.

MOVES IN WAR TRAINING GAME OFF THE COAST

WASHINGTON, D .C.—Scouts of the defending fleet have not yet located the hostile battleship squadron bearing down on the Atlantic coast today in the navy war game. Seventeen destroyers and seven cruisers, under command of Admiral Gleaves, are scouring the Atlantic seeking sight of the oncoming offensive fleet. Admiral Helm, commanding the battleship squadron of eight defenders, is waiting for the radio flash from one of the scoutships to tell him where the enemy is.

The only evidence the navy strategy board has of the existence of the enemy fleet is a number of code messages picked up by the scouts. The board has not yet been able to decipher any of these.

Admiral Helm is thought to be holding Admiral Grant, in charge of 15 submarines, for a dash along the coast as soon as a line is obtained on the point likely to be attacked by the invaders.

ARMY BILL IS REPASSED BY SENATE TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The army appropriation bill, which was vetoed last week by the President, was repassed by the Senate today, carrying the articles of war, minus the Hay provision exempting retired officers from discipline. It was the Hay provision that caused the veto. The House repassed the bill yesterday without the articles of war; it is understood that the House will accept the Senate form of the measure tomorrow.

By a close vote of 23 to 25 the Senate rejected an amendment proposed by Senator Underwood to restore the age limit of 21 for enlistment in the army without parental consent. The conferees on the army organization bill changed it to 18 without action by either House, and the Senate, by over two thirds vote, adopted the La Follette amendment to the appropriation bill making it 21, but it was dropped in conference.

MEAT PACKERS' LOSS MAY BE PUBLIC GAIN

YONKERS, N. Y.—A fine of $100 has been imposed on Swift & Company, meat packers, by City Court Judge Joseph H. Beall. It carried with it a decision which will cost the meat packers of the country $1,000,000 a year if approved by the higher courts, according to their attorneys, and will save this sum to the consumers.

Upon complaint of John D. Eylers, sealer of weights and measures, Judge Beall found the meat packers guilty of having violated the law by charging for meat containers the same price as for the meat they contained.

© Newspaper Illustrations

General Sarrail, who is directing the Allies' offensive at Salonika, and General Baillard

SUB-COMMITTEE OF RAILROADS SEES MR. WILSON

Executives Realize That Decision Must Be Made Soon and That President Cannot Change Stand That He Has Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The subcommittee of the railroad executives, appointed to formulate a plan of settlement of the railroad situation, was in session all the afternoon and most of the evening and up to this morning they had been unable to solve the problem before them.

The feeling grows more optimistic, however, concerning the situation. There is every evidence that the executives are earnestly seeking a plan that will be satisfactory to them and to the President and the employees, that will serve at least the purpose of making possible a continuance of railroad operations until a settlement is reached. That, in effect, is the purpose of the President's negotiations.

Late last evening, Hale Holden of the Burlington, R. S. Lovett of the Union Pacific and Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, went to the White House and had an hour's conference with the President. At its conclusion they refused to discuss their visit. They said, however, that they expected to see the President again.

The feeling prevailed among the railroad presidents last night that a definite answer to the President cannot be long delayed. The executives realize that the President cannot recede from the position he has taken, and some of them realize that all they can hope for now is to come out of the controversy with some concessions. They say that, after all, the case is to be decided by public opinion, and they believe that in the end arbitraton will win, as against the eight-hour rule.

Among the employees' committee of 600, there is a feeling of restlessness and many inquiries as to how long they will have to remain. There was no evident inclination to revolt, however, and it is probable that they will prolong their stay until the last hope of settlement vanishes.

Eight-Hour Law Proposed

Congress May Be Asked to Pass Bill Unless Railroads Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress may be asked to pass an eight-hour law for railroad workmen if the President's eight-hour proposal in the present emergency is rejected by the railroads. This was the prediction of Representative William C. Adamson of Georgia, after he and Senator Newlands had conferred with the President at the White House Wednesday morning.

Mr. Adamson is chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and Senator Newlands is chairman of the Senate committee. They went to the White House together at the President's request.

"There will be no need for Congress to act," said Judge Adamson. "I am confident that the President will settle the matter." It is understood, however, that should either side of the controversy reject the President's plan, which is regarded by the legislators as eminently fair, Congress will proceed to legislate against that side.

Senator Newlands said he probably would confer with the President further. No proposed legislation is pending at this time.

PROTEST MADE ON BLACKLIST OF GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Association to Resist English Domination of American Commerce has made public a set of resolutions it transmitted to the department of state on Aug. 3 in relation to the British blacklist. Under the title, "What will you do, Mr. Lansing?" Mr. Asquith is quoted as saying "We must extend our blacklist," and these sentences are reproduced from a speech in the House of Commons by Sir J. Simon: "I desire to warn the House of the risk of the center of the world's trade passing from England to America. We should do everything possible to restore London to its former position of preeminence."

The resolutions say the blacklist disregards American trade and rights. "Illegal in itself," reads the resolutions, Great Britain's attitude is doubly irritating and offensive as the facts upon which its proclamation manifestly is based were gained by its unlawful seizure, detention and examination of America's mail, contrary to international law and to the requirements of the friendly relationship supposedly existing between the two countries."

It is intimated that the American government ought to prevent the promulgation of the order, and that if the blacklist is not lifted Britain may eventually dominate "the important commercial activities of our people" or demoralize "our national and international usefulness, power and standing in commerce."

Immediate repudiation and permanent withdrawal of the "autocratic, inequitable and unlawful action" is urged, and the assertion is made that "it is manifest that the trade ships of Great Britain cannot be accorded the hospitality of our ports and the right to negotiate commercial affairs with any American citizen or firm on these shores or elsewhere, so long as Great Britain shall refuse any other American citizen domociled and engaged in business on these shores right to enter upon and fully enjoy like relations."

Action to cause Great Britain to recall the order is deemed to be the government's duty. Full faith and confidence in the ability, patriotism and loyalty to duty of the President are expressed. Cooperation of the association with the federal officials is pledged and the promise is made to enlist cooperation of citizens generally to "the end that the dignity and honor of our government, the rights of our citizens and the commercial interests of our nation may be protected and preserved."

BILLERICA POSTMASTER NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President today nominated Thomas F. Lyons to be postmaster at Billerica, Mass.

WAR SECRETARY IN BRITAIN SEES OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Mr. Lloyd George Assures Lower House Allies Need Only March Steadily and Work Together Loyally for Victory

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England, Wednesday—An important speech on the war situation by Mr. Lloyd George was the chief item in the general debate which arose in the House of Commons yesterday on the motion for adjournment for recess.

Winston Churchill began the discussion with a plea for government control of food prices and for the commandeering of the mercantile marine, at which line of argument Philip Snowden interjected: The antagonist of socialism has become its protagonist.

Mr. Churchill urged the government to put the food supplies on a war basis, and if restrictions were found necessary, to issue bread and meat tickets or to adopt a system of meatless days. In the matter of bread and meat tickets, Mr. Churchill had the support of Mr. Wedgewood, who, permanently resuming his parliamentary duties, has relinquished his rank of major after excellent service in Gallipoli and East Africa, for which he has received mention in dispatches and award of the distinguished service order. Mr. Snowden produced many instances of unfit men being passed into the army.

Mr. Lloyd George began his reply by a tribute to the quality of the men in the new armies. Turning to a broad survey of the military situation, he reviewed the position two months ago, and showed how the initiative has been wrested from the Germans. He outlined the dilemma in which the Germans found themselves whether to hold on to the prize of Verdun almost within their grasp and allow the British to force their way quickly forward or to take guns and divisions from Verdun and concentrate them before the British. The latter was the plan they adopted, and this suited the British, for it relieved the pressure on Verdun and prevented the Germans from detaching their forces to support the Austrians. Breaking through would be a success, but compelling German concentration before the British was equally a great success.

Continuing Mr. Lloyd George warned the House that the German armies were probably as numerous and their equipment as formidable as ever but that did not apply to Germany's allies, since the great British concentration had held the Germans while the Russians were dealing with the Austrians. There were many valleys to cross and many ridges to storm before they came in sight of victory, but he thought that in the dim distance they could see the end. They would need more men, more munitions, more equipment; they would need courage and endurance. But the Germans had missed the tide. They had missed their chance and they knew it. He had never cried victory when they were sus-

(Continued on page two, column one)

HALF DOLLARS TO BE RECAST

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—One million 50-cent pieces were expressed from the federal subtreasury here on Tuesday to the Denver mint, where they will be recast into half dollars of a different design.

RUSSIANS WITH ALLIES ON THE SALONIKA FRONT

Significance of Tsar's Troops Opposing Bulgarians Pointed Out —Striking Scene Presented by Italian Landing

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece, Wednesday—Russian soldiers began landing at Salonika on the afternoon of July 30, and thus on every sector of the Allies' encircling offensive the troops of the Tsar are engaged. The presence of Russians over against Bulgarians is of special importance, in view of the traditional sympathy between the Russians and Bulgarians, and this is a factor King Ferdinand's staff may now have specially to reckon with.

The landing of Russians at Salonika, glittering on the hillside in the sunshine of a Sunday afternoon, was most impressive.

Bands of three Entente armies crashed out a welcome to the Russians drawn up on the transport decks in familiar uniform with rolled up overcoat hung across their body. The troops, most of whom had seen service on other fronts, quickly landed and were welcomed by General Sarrail.

A striking scene was also presented by the landing a fortnight later of Italian infantry, who presented a strong contrast in physique and uniform. These were also welcomed by bands of the Entente armies and by cheers of the Greek populace.

General Sarrail, a striking figure on horseback, bestowed the legion of honor on five officers following which long lines of Italian soldiers in their gray uniforms and steel helmets marched past the saluting point.

Italian Press Opinions

War Declaration Against Germany Expected

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Wednesday—The Messaggero commenting on the landing of Italian soldiers at Salonika emphasizes that it affirms the policy of a single front and proves that the military and political solidarity of Italy with the Entente against Germany is not fettered or limited in any way. It believes one result of the Italian landing will be a declaration of war against Germany.

The Giornale d' Italia expresses strong satisfaction at the new development. Italy, the Giornale says, means to pursue her way energetically and calmly heedless of whom she may find in her path. We have great political and economic interests, the paper adds, in the Balkan peninsula. The safeguarding of these will depend upon the new settlemen of southeastern Europe. Our position in the Adriatic and eastern Mediterranean will be affected by that settlement. Our participation in the Salonika enterprise is inspired by the clear-sighted vision of our particular interests but equally by consideration of the general interests of the whole anti-Teuton coalition.

The Idea Nazionale declares Italy's participation at Salonika shows the government clearly understands the true character and real objects of our Allies. The Allies and their enemies, the paper adds, have tangible proof of Italy's determination to secure in the Eastern Mediterranean a position to which she legitimately aspires.

The Tribuna expresses satisfaction since Italy's interests in the Balkans are of first importance. If on the road from Salonika, the Tribuna adds, we should meet with German soldiers and Germany should issue a declaration of war that will be her affair. Italy is not disposed to be influenced or to leave the path she has marked out for herself by the actions of others.

YORKSHIRE FACTORY EXPLOSION DETAILS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—An official announcement of the munitions ministry states the loss of life in the explosion in a Yorkshire munitions factory is not so serious as seemed probable, as the fire which preceded the first explosion gave sufficient warning to enable most of the workers to leave the buildings. The works themselves are practically demolished, but, with the exception of some works burned down, the surrounding works have escaped substantial damage.

A quantity of railway stock in sidings was destroyed and houses had their windows blown in, though escaping structural damage.

RUMANIAN ENVOYS GIVEN NEW ORDERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns the Rumanian foreign office has ordered diplomatic messengers leaving for France and England to travel in future via Russia and Sweden, instead of Austria and Germany.

The paper considers the news symptomatic, and adds that the situation at Bucharest has become very critical.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

WAR SECRETARY IN BRITAIN SEES OUTLOOK BRIGHT

(Continued from page one)

taining defeat but now on the advice of those most competent to express an opinion he did not hesitate to say that all Britain and her allies had to do was to march together steadily and to work together loyally and an assured victory would rest on their banners.

It was an eloquent speech which was loudly cheered in all parts of the House.

The debate closed with an appeal for conciliation in Ireland by Mr. Duke. He paid a further tribute to John Redmond and declared firmly that in the interests of Great Britain and of Ireland a settlement was inevitable. Irishmen had given their lives freely in this war, and it was for them to see that the hopes of a possible settlement were not frustrated. He believed it was within the capacity of Irishmen to take up the cause and to devote themselves anew to the task of bringing about a settlement.

Major Baird mentioned that the Allies had accounted so far for 35 Zeppelins. There had been 34 Zeppelin raids. In 10 of them there were no casualties and the total number of people killed was 334 civilians and 50 military.

The House of Lords passed the Parliament and local elections bill defeating the government in the process of an amendment limiting to two years any Parliament elected on the existing register.

Mr. Asquith announced yesterday amid general cheers that the proposal to take a cinematograph film of the cabinet had been dropped, adding: "It need scarcely be said it was never inteded cinema pictures should be taken of the cabinet in session."

INTERVIEW WITH LORD DERBY ON BRITAIN AND WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other American journalists, Lord Derby, under-secretary of state for war, discussed the attitude of the British people toward the present conflict and the work of the British army in the field. Lord Derby expressed the utmost confidence in the ultimate issue of the war and testified to the enthusiasm of all ranks and classes of the army fighting for that issue. He also emphasized the complete unity of the nation in the support given to the army.

Dealing with the aims of the war, he remarked that the objects of Great Britain in the war were well known to all the world, including the United States. They were not fighting for any territory in Europe—their object was simply to prevent the Prussian type of conduct exemplified in the sinking of the Lusitania, the atrocities in Belgium and other places, and the starving of prisoners of war, in all of which German responsibility has been definitely proved by observers of non-British nationality, from dominating the whole world. The United States, he proceeded, is virtually interested in this aim and England will require American help, in achieving it, not of course during the war, but afterwards, to render such occurrences as I have named from happening again.

In this country all classes are united in pursuance of this aim, Lord Derby confidently continued. The war has healed up all disagreements in face of the common danger. Mr. Redmond's recent statement in the House that his attitude towards the war was unaltered and unalterable, is typical of the whole nation's unity. If I myself had been told two years ago that I should be working with Mr. Lloyd George in the war office I should have been skeptical. Now we have only one object—to work for the successful prosecution of the war.

Touching upon the Irish question, Lord Derby said the settlement being made was a piece of domestic detail purely and simply. I am sorry, said his Lordship, very earnestly, extremely sorry that the recent rebellion occurred and all the more that it may give neutral countries the impression that there is disunity in our country, which is far from being the case.

Lord Derby was enthusiastic in his undisguised admiration of the spirit of confidence among the British troops in the field. He had, he said, been out to the front only a fortnight previously and had seen many of the new armies at work, especially those from his own county of Lancashire, for whom he had a slight, and he maintained legitimate, partiality. His Lordship gave his opinion that voluntary soldiers made better fighters than those obtained under a conscript system. In spite of the fact that he had always been a keen advocate of a system of national service, yet he was convinced of the superiority of the man who came forward as a soldier of his own free will. In the British army, he went on to say, the proportion of conscripts was very small, less than 10 per cent, but when the British soldier was compared with the German, it could easily be seen that the volunteer was superior man for man. What was lost in discipline through the short training of the volunteers was fully compensated for by increased keenness. This important factor in the course of 15 months had enabled a British artillery, formed of men who were previously clerks and commercial men, to be trained to such a high state of efficiency that they were the admiration of their French allies.

CONDITIONS FOR WAR PRISONERS IN GERMAN CAMPS

While Complaints Are Made in Certain Places, Prisoners' Condition Generally Satisfactory

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The press, not in Great Britain alone, has laid much emphasis on the unsatisfactory conditions in certain German camps for British prisoners of war—as reported upon from time to time by members of Mr. Gerard's staff in Berlin. Conditions such as those reported on with so much emphasis by Mr. Gerard himself in dealing with the Ruhleben camp have caused a deep impression, and it is apt to be forgotten that the gloomy reports are only a few among many which are more encouraging. What verdict will be passed on Germany's organization of these camps as a whole remains to be seen; many questions of international practice and international etiquette being involved. Prisoners of war, for example, are understood to be supported by their captors, yet one finds it stated as a matter of course in these reports that British prisoners rely entirely on food from home for nourishment. It has also to be remembered, on the other hand, that the conditions of a war like this are quite abnormal, and, therefore, difficult to deal with. What meantime may be noted, by way of obtaining a correct perspective, is that in most camps reported upon the condition of prisoners is found to be generally satisfactory.

Considerable emphasis was laid for example, on the bad conditions obtaining at Muckenberg camp, No. 1, at Cöswig, and at Bergwitz No. 1. But these reports were only three out of 22 issued at the same time by the press bureau, and reporting on the 22 camps as a whole, Drs. McCarthy and Ohnesorg wrote:

The conditions as regards the housing, care and treatment of the prisoners of war in the camps visited were found to be generally satisfactory. The camps at Reinsdorf, Rosslau (ship-building plant), Zschornewitz No. 3; Muckenberg No. 3 and Lauchhammer No. 2 were particularly good, and a commendable spirit is evidenced in the employers' interest in the physical welfare of their prisoner-of-war employees. In only three camps were conditions found to be unsatisfactory, that is: Coswig, Bergwitz No. 1 and Muckenberg No. 1 (Marie-Anne Grube). The food was found as a rule to be good and sufficient in quantity. It lacked variety and this could only be relieved in a few places by buying fresh vegetables at the prisoners' expense. The British almost uniformly depend on their packages received from home. In all the camps provision was made for the cooking of food received in these packages.

The visitors then refer to one obvious cause of trouble, namely the difficulty of communication between the prisoners and their guards, speaking another tongue. They say: With the exception of three of the working camps visited, interpreters were not available for explaining work or adjusting differences, and it is quite possible that the difficulties noted in Coswig and at Muckenberg No. 1 (Marie-Anne Grube) could have been avoided had some one understanding and speaking English been present at the camp.

While dealing with Dr. McCarthy and Ohnesorg's covering letter, however, their concluding remark must be noted, in view of the statements by some prisoners that they were engaged on war work, contrary to international law. They state that: "In none of the working camps visited where the prisoners of war were employed in industries, machine shops, or factories were we permitted to see the men at their places of employment."

The camps visited and the dates of inspection were as follows: Dobien, Reinsdorf, Piesteritz, Coswig, Rosslau (2) and Meinsdorf were inspected on June 20, 1916. Bergwitz (1 and 2), Zschornewitz (1, 2 and 3), Golpa (1 and 2) and Keinberg were inspected on June 21, 1916. Bad Schmiedeberg, Torgau and Schoena were visited on June 22, 1916, Muckenberg (1, 2 and 3) and Lauchhammer (1 and 2) were inspected on June 23rd, 1916.

All of these working camps, with the single exception of Muckenberg No. 2 are under the jurisdiction of the parent camp at Wittenberg. The camp designated as Muckenberg 2 is attached to Doberitz.

At Reinsdorf, the visitors found, the men partook of the camp food, stating that it was good, but relied mainly on their packages. The physical condition, the organization; sanitary arrangements, and the attitude of the camp authorities, and the efforts made for the well-being, and comfort and health of the prisoners, the report adds, deserve commendation.

At Piesteritz there were no complaints and general conditions were very satisfactory. At the working camp at Zschornewitz the visitors found a camp which presented an exceptionally clean and orderly appearance, everything possible being done for the comfort of the prisoners. They tasted the midday meal and found it palatable.

At Lauchhammer, No. 2 camp, where the British were employed at a foundry and bridge building plant in the suburbs of the town of Lauchhammer, the men had no complaints to make and said they were pleased with their housing, care, and treatment by their employers and guard. The efforts made by this company, in caring for their prisoner of war employees, the visitors remark, are deserving of commendation.

There is, of course, a very different side to the picture. It was at one of the camps mentioned in this bundle of reports, at Muckenberg, No. 1, that a brutal attack was made on a British prisoner of war, Private L. R. Eddington, who had been employed at two other camps and had had no trouble in either, although employed, for example, at Piesteritz for eight months. It was here that the visitors found an order, signed by the commandant of the parent camp at Wittenberg, posted up for the instruction of the guard, who were directed to make use of their weapons in the event of prisoners refusing to work. A more serious order, signed by the German N. C. O. in charge of the working camp, and intended to govern the conduct of the guard towards the prisoners of war in four of these camps, was as follows:

"The guards are especially enjoined to keep the prisoners energetically at work. Should the attitude of the prisoner demand the use of the weapon, this should be employed without regard to consequences. In the first place the bayonet only is to be employed."

In general, the visitors report the care and treatment of the prisoners of war in this camp left much to be desired. On the other hand an adjoining camp, Muckenberg No. 3 is specially commended for the care, housing and treatment of the prisoners of war, but here there was only one British prisoner. Again, regarding Coswig, where some British prisoners employed in a plant for the manufacture of explosives complained that their labor was in rather intimate relation to the finished product, serious allegations are made by the visitors. "The prisoners of war at this working camp," they state, "although detailed to various industries in the neighborhood, are employed, housed and fed by the local employment agency (Arbeitgeber Verband). The head of this organization, one of the directors in one of the local industries, had immediate supervision for the agency of the rationing of the men, housing, etc. Complaints were many of this man's overbearing and hectoring attitude. He assumed authority over them in different ways which he had no right to do and investigation showed this to be correct.

"The non-commissioned officer of the German guard complained of his unwarranted assumption of authority and his attitude towards the prisoners. Recently during the absence of the German unteroffizier, he became much excited at one of the British prisoners, without any justifiable cause, and running out of the building he returned with the guard who, on his representations, attacked some of the prisoners. This man's conduct, etc., was brought by us to the attention of the commandant of the camp at Wittenberg, who promised an immediate investigation."

Sergwitz camp, No. 1, was found to be, on the whole unsatisfactory, owing to the poor sanitary arrangements and the dissociation of the kitchen from the camp, the irregularity of the midday meal, and the distance the men had to walk to their work. At Torgau again, the men complained at being employed in a foundry for casting shells. Though not actually making them, they had sometimes to load them on railway cars, and one man was employed in stamping them with number and date, statements confirmed by the director of the foundry. In other cases minor complaints were made.

Camp at Ingolstadt

Dr. Taylor Reports on Conditions to American Embassy

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A report made to the American embassy in Berlin upon the prisoners' camp at Ingolstadt, in Bavaria, by Dr. A. E. Taylor, has been published, together with a note from Viscount Grey, secretary for foreign affairs to the United States ambassador in London.

Upon reporting at the commandantur on June 23, says Dr. Taylor, I was received by the commandant. He advised me that the demeanor and conduct of the British officers and privates under his charge was exemplary in every respect. I drove to Fort 9, he continues, where, confined in three rooms, are 13 British officers. I found the quarters dark and cool, but not damp, at this season of the year, though the corridors were very damp. The officers stated that they had been advised that the curtains and furnishing covering the walls were to be removed in order to make tunneling impossible. They said that such a state of affairs would present a very unagreeable appearance, and wished to propose to the camp authorities that their rooms be inspected daily and the curtains permitted to remain. There were no complaints as to beds, mattresses or bedding. The bathing facilities are inadequate, since officers are unable to take more than two baths weekly, a fault that is integral in the water supply of the camp.

The officers now pay M.49 per month for subsistence. The officers take very little of the food and subsist practically entirely upon their supplies from abroad. They desired to make formal application for release from the enforced payment for this subsistence, desiring instead to find themselves entirely at their own responsibility. The bread now coming from Switzerland is not of good quality. The bread coming from England, usually of good quality, frequently arrives with a puncture hole through the loaf; and this state of affairs is also found sometimes in the tins of conserved foodstuffs. The officers take of the camp ration practically only, potatoes and lettuce. These they would wish to purchase from the canteen. The canteen is now practically empty of foodstuffs, containing only beverage. The officers complained in particular that they were unable to buy sugar. Packages were arriving within the normal time, but for some time past the delivery of letters has been much delayed, requiring now from three to four weeks in transit instead of seven to ten days.

The officers stated that they were desirous, as a unit, of being transferred to Prinz Karl or Fort 8, unless indeed it might be possible for them to be sent to Kronach.

I next visited Fort 8, where three British officers were confined. These officers had no complaints to make, but expressed the wish, also stated in Fort 9, that they might be permitted to see British papers, no matter how old. They also requested release from compulsory subsistence. I next visited Prinz Karl—a fort lying in a dry and sunny position upon a hill. Here are now imprisoned two British officers, who have recently been transferred from Mainz. One of them wishes permission to order a uniform from Holts in London, to be paid for by check. He stated that in Mainz they were permitted to send out checks, but permission had been refused here. They made the same statements as to delay in letters and the same request as to subsistence. The officers in Fort 9 have three orderlies, those in Fort 8 and Prinz Karl one each.

I then visited the camp for privates. In barrack 6 are nine prisoners; in barrack 13 five. These men are employed in doing work within the hospital inclosure during the forenoon. Their afternoons are free. They stated that they had no complaint to make against the food. They took only boiled potatoes and subsisted for the rest upon their own supplies. Their packages arrived in time; their letters were delayed. They were all in need of uniform and shoes, and wished to have their suits and caps sent in diverse sizes. They had no complaint as to bathing facilities or latrines, which were inspected and found satisfactory. Their barracks, which are now half empty, were satisfactory to them. The men stated that they were kindly and considerately treated. The camp contained, in addition to the recreation field, satisfactory library and entertainment features.

The following day in Munich I called at the Kriegsministerium and obtained an interview with Major Konig and Captain Huffenhauser. They stated, as to the matter of transfer to one of the other forts, that they would use their best efforts to have this accomplished at once and knew of no reason why this should not be carried out. They said that Kronach (Rosenberg) is full at present and that requests to be transferred to that camp cannot be considered. With respect to the request of the officers to be relieved of compulsory subsistence and permitted to find themselves, they stated that this request would be presented to higher authorities, they not being in a position to make any ruling upon the subject. They expressed sympathy with the request, but stated that it might not be possible by reason of rulings or regulations; and this would have to be determined by higher officials. The delay in the letters, they stated, would be made the subject of an immediate and corrective investigation. These gentlemen expressed also their appreciation of the conduct and demeanor of the British prisoners in this camp and their natural desire to meet their wishes in every way possible.

In acknowledging the report the secretary of state for foreign affairs said that he would be greatly obliged if his sincere thanks could be tendered to the United States ambassador at Berlin and to Dr. Taylor for the trouble they had kindly taken in connection with this report. Sir E. Grey hoped that the British officers interned at Ft. 9 would shortly be transferred to a more suitable locality, and, if they were not, that Mr. Gerard would be good enough to use his good offices to the end that the evident dampness of the fort might be eradicated as far as possible and that a proper water supply or a proper sterilizing apparatus might be provided. The articles available at the canteen of this fort seemed to be very insufficient.

The refusal of the camp authorities to allow a British officer at the Prinz Karl fort to remit a check to London in payment for a uniform required by him appeared to call for an explanation.

It was regrettable that, notwithstanding the frequent protestations of the German government that they performed their obligations in the matter of clothing, all the British prisoners in the men's camp were found by Dr. Taylor to be in need of uniforms and shoes. Sir Edward Grey noted that the hardship of compulsory payments by British officers for subsistence which they did not require was receiving consideration by the higher German authorities and that the delay in delivering letters to the prisoners was being investigated, and he ventured to anticipate that Mr. Gerard would kindly furnish a further report on these matters in due course.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — The period of three months for which the Midland Railway Company placed the services of Sir Guy Granet at the disposal of the board of trade for the purpose of acting as controller of the new department of import restrictions having expired, the president of the board of trade has appointed R. E. Enthoven, C. I. E., of the Indian civil service, who has recently been acting as deputy controller, to be controller of the department. Mr. Enthoven, who held the appointment of secretary to the government of India in the commerce and industry department, has been granted leave of absence by the government of India for the purpose.

GERMAN NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Considerable interest has been aroused by the announcement of the formation by "a large number of men of science, industry, trade and agriculture" of a new society called the German national committee with the avowed object of working for "an honorable peace guaranteeing the secure future of the empire." The president of the new organization is Prince Wedel, formerly German ambassador in Vienna and Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine until the Zabern affair, after which he retired, while it can boast among its membership such names as that of Prof. Adolf von Harnack, the eminent theologian, as well as those of some prominent industrialists such as Herren August Thyssen, von Guilleaume and Röchling. The committee proposes to carry on its propaganda not only through the press, but by means of literature of its own and the holding of public meetings throughout the country. It has been arranged, by way of opening the campaign, that 50 meetings are to be held in different parts of the country on the same day, Prof. von Harnack having been appointed to address the Berlin meeting in the Philharmonie.

The committee was not very definite at first as to its program, but merely issued the somewhat curious statement that it was not intended to be "an incarnation of war weariness in a semi-official form," and was in no wise an advocate of a premature peace, but merely desired to promote agreement among the German people as to what the terms of an honorable peace should be. Since then it has made a definite declaration to the effect that it considers the future safety of the empire should neither be impaired by timidity nor endangered by vain greed, and that therefore there must be a peace that differs from that advocated by the supporters of peace at any price, and from that demanded by the Pan-German League. This peace, it asserts, was proclaimed by the chancellor in March, 1916, in a speech upon which Field Marshal von Hindenburg afterward congratulated him, and may be defined as follows: Advancement of the German frontiers in the east, practical guarantees in the west. No peace without both, and no renunciation of the territory occupied. It is for this peace that the committee intends to prepare public opinion, while pressing for the free discussion of peace terms, and combating pacificists on the one hand, and annexationists on the other.

While other parties appear inclined to await developments before pronouncing an opinion on the new organization, Pan-German circles declared their opposition even before its actual program became known. Count Reventlow has nicknamed the German national committee "the government body guard," and Prince Wedel himself has been a special object of attack. His opponents insist that his position alone imparts a certain official standing to the committee, and the Pan-Germans insist that if the new organization is to be allowed to discuss peace terms, they must do so too. Dr. Dietrich Schaefer, they announce, formed an organization known as "the independent committee for a German peace" more than a year ago to which "thousands of responsible men in all walks of life and in all parts of the country" belong, which has refrained hitherto from effective public work in view of existing conditions, but which is determined now to claim the same freedom activity as that granted the German national committee. Dr. Schaefer was one of the professors who signed the famous professorial annexationist petition, and who also carried on an active propaganda in favor of a ruthless submarine campaign.

Meanwhile the moderate element in Germany is asking itself what kind of peace terms will be evolved by these warring elements.

PROVISIONING OF MONTENEGRO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A letter has been received by Lord Gladstone from his Majesty King Nicholas of Montenegro with regard to the steps to be taken for the provisioning of Montenegro. It is with the liveliest satisfaction, says his Majesty, that I have just learned of your kind intention to present yourself at the head of a deputation to the government of his Britannic Majesty to ask them to be good enough to take the necessary steps in order that under the same rule of equity, our distressed people may equally share the advantages of the system of revictualing so beneficially applied to Belgium and the other invaded allied countries. The generous solicitude for my countrymen has always touched my heart, and my people, so cruelly tried, will be greatly moved by it, for we have jealously preserved feelings of profound gratitude in regard to your great nation, and particularly in regard to its great son, your venerated father. My Montenegrins will support the trials and sufferings to which they are more exposed than any other allied people, with more resignation when they see that their great allies are not abandoning them in misfortune. Referring to the fact that it is for the first time in its history that Montenegro has succumbed to an enemy, King Nicholas goes on to express his conviction that "the Allies will soon stretch out their liberating hand, and will put the Montenegrins in a condition to share with their King in the final victory of justice and liberty over brute force."

OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN FOR BOOT TRADE IN LONDON

Scheme Evolved With Object of Improving Conditions for Employers and Employees

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—There is always a great attraction in knowing how highly finished products, such as footwear, are evolved from the beginning, as well as the conditions of which they are, so to speak, the outcome. In this connection it is interesting to learn that the head of the atelier of MacAffie in London, with two others, has evolved and is bringing out a scheme which promises to have far-reaching results in substituting one common interest for many separate interests, trust for fear, and steady progress for limitation and uneven supply. This scheme is to be on a sound business basis, and its value proved by results. As far as is known, this is the first scheme of its kind, and it may be of interest to give a rough outline of its intended scope and object.

It had been apparent that the present position of labor, applied in this particular instance to what is known as the west-end handsewn boot trade, demanded attention, and that the future gave little hope unless something could be done to organise what labor was available so as to improve things for all concerned, both employers and employees. Under the proposed scheme every firm wishing to cooperate is asked to state how much work they can promise a week, and what amount of capital they are willing to invest in the company.

Although shareholders naturally get preference to outside firms in making up orders, no preference will be given amongst shareholders in regard to regular orders, in other words a firm holding a small investment will be treated just as well as another firm holding a larger share of capital; orders for each being made up in rotation as received. Very special orders will, however, have preference to general work on payment of an increased fee of 10 per cent over and above regulation charges.

One of the results of this scheme, it is expected, will be to improve the position of those employers cooperating, as the assistance given them by the factory will increase their turn-over and get their special orders executed in reasonable time. It will also insure more regular employment to the workmen. By working in a factory at hand not only will considerable time be saved in taking and fetching work to and from a shop, but men preferring to work at home will have materials taken to them in a lorry, which will also take the finished work back to the factory.

Also, shoemakers capable of doing handsewn work, and who under ordinary conditions find it difficult to earn regular wages, having so much work in the season that it is only done under considerable stress, at other times being obliged to go from shop to shop in search of the skilled work of which they are capable, would under these new conditions be employed in the factory to work machines, and in this way earn good regular wages. Repairs will be done on a large scale and regular employment found for those in charge of this work. There will also be wider scope for originating new styles and fashions which will considerably increase the activity of the trade in London. It is not possible to increase the output of shoes of a high grade quality in the west-end without a factory, and a factory of this kind is the only way in which the goodwill of all present west-end businesses can be protected. Also it is believed that this is the only means of making sufficient profits, as a whole concern, to maintain the necessary income for teaching apprentices the handsewn boot trade. This increased activity will of necessity extend to leather merchants, so their support of the scheme may be relied on.

One of the greatest advantages foreshadowed by this scheme is that workmen will be encouraged to save their money, and when capital is collected it is thought that it might be invested under proper conditions in the factory for the benefits and interests of the men. Also, as used to be the general rule long ago, but has fallen much out of use, children of hand-sewing shoemakers should have the privilege of learning branches of this trade, called "clicking, pattern cutting, and last making," and girls other suitable branches of this industry.

The factory will be started with 100 hand-sewing workmen, and sufficient ordinary workmen to work a small plant of machinery. This is intended to leave undisturbed what is known as the regular west-end trade, which would thus go on uninterrupted.

In these ways it is thought that employers testing this new scheme can easily see from results whether it is to be of benefit to them or not. Workmen in the same way will have an equal opportunity of finding out whether their earning power in the factory is increased, and if greater improvements can be made in their interests than those obtained from strikes, thus proving, of course, a great saving of capital to the workmen. Figures lead one to infer that in a strike involving a thousand workmen, it is safe to assume that the cost of their daily maintenance amounts to 15s. to 17s. a week, thus involving a cost, for a nine weeks' strike, of £8000.

It is confidently hoped by its originators that this scheme of welding into one the interests of both employer and employee will go far towards putting an end to what appears such a waste not only of money, but time and energy, which might achieve so much in other ways.

MUNITIONS FOR RUMANIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — The Bucharest correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt has informed his paper that according to an announcement in the Adeveral the first 30 trucks of ammunition for Rumania have arrived at the frontier, and two more trains with 30 more truckloads each have already left Petrograd. An official commission is reported to have left for the frontier in order to receive the goods, which are to be taken to Jassy and unloaded. This announcement, observed the German writer, does not sound improbable in view of the statement previously issued to the effect that M. Bratianu and the ministers of the entente had come to an agreement concerning the munitions question. Neither, he added, is it devoid of a certain significance for Rumania's relations with the entente.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

AUSTRALIA AND ITS RELATIONS WITH JAPANESE

Opinions Expressed on Subject From Commonwealth and Japanese Viewpoints—Trade Figures Show Upward Tendency

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

MELBOURNE, Australia—Australia has been living for many years somewhat in dread of Japan. The reason is not far to seek. Germany, with all her mighty efforts, has not advanced with the same rapidity as the wonderful little country in the far east. Japan is not many days' steam from the northern shores of Australia. She has a population of 55,000,000 and Australia barely totals 5,000,000. She is industrious, painstaking, thoughtful, far-seeing, and from the Australian's point of view, she is keenly enterprising. She now ranks as a first class power. Her representative at the court of St. James is no longer a minister—his status has been raised. He is now the Japanese ambassador. This promotion, which was made in December, 1905, after the Russo-Japanese war, passed unnoticed by all but a few thinking people. It is doubtful whether even Australia realized the significance of this move, for the finer distinctions in questions of this kind and their meanings are not usually appreciated or even understood in the Commonwealth, for perhaps the simple reason that Australians have, where it has been possible, abolished ceremonial and all things pertaining to it, going so far even as to try to abolish the Speaker's mace.

Today Japan is one of the Allies in the great world war. The Australian fleet unit, having been transferred to the British admiralty, it fell to the lot of the Japanese navy to convoy the Australian transports to the scene of operations. This gave Australia cause to think. It was touch and go whether the honor of destroying the German cruiser Emden should fall to the hands of the Australians or the Japanese. It was H. M. Australian ship Sydney that eventually brought the career of this annoying marauder to an end.

Australia makes a fine stand for the purity of the race. The white Australian policy—like many other of her doctrines that have been adversely criticized in other lands—is perhaps Australia's greatest ideal. It cannot be denied that this policy offended the representatives of the teeming millions in China and Japan, and it is no secret that it caused the mother country a certain amount of embarrassment, in that the empire's greatest dependency, India, is affected by this doctrine.

A member of a well-known firm in Yokohama who was paying a visit to Australia before the war said that the Commonwealth immigration restrictions did not worry the Japanese. He pointed out that the Australians might think their country a great place, and that they were watched by the eyes of the world, but that there were countless millions who had never even heard of Australia, and that very few people knew of any restrictions, and that even if they did, they were not interested.

He expressed a hope that Australia would take more interest in Japan and get to know the Japanese better and be patient with them and their efforts to reach a higher commercial standard. He declared that Japan could send much more of her products to the Commonwealth, and that in his country there were excellent markets for products of Australia. The Japanese required wool and wheat as well as other things that were produced in Australia, and have also wanted as much iron ore as Australia could send. He mentioned that the Japanese ore was in quality rather poor, and that the greater part of that used in Japan came from Europe.

He dismissed as absurd the idea that Japan had designs on Australia and asked why they should covet Australia; they had their own colonies to be populated, and from a purely altruistic point of view if they had any such ideas, not only England, but America would have to be reckoned with. He said that of all the eastern nations Japan was the only one that was really independent, and this was owing to sympathetic support given by Great Britain and other western nations. It was inconceivable that they should alienate their friends by attempting to take Australia. He was not slow to appreciate the friendship with England, but he also recognized that it was important to them, and he was aware that it was helpful to England. He thought that as long as the alliance existed the interests of England and Japan were safeguarded.

The Hon. Charles C. G. Wade, K. C., former premier and attorney-general of New South Wales, and now leader of the Opposition, when visiting Japan a year or so ago, said it was erroneous to suppose that there was any strong feeling in Australia against the Japanese as a people. The best public opinion strongly deprecated abuse of the Japanese, and it was only the yellow press which indulged in such tactics.

As regards their fears for the safety of the country, this was a general apprehension, and was not directed specifically against Japan. It was simply recognized that the unprotected condition of their coast and the absence of a white settlement in North Australia offered a temptation to any country in urgent need of suitable outlets for a growing population. The reason why in this context both Japan and China had been referred to as potential invaders was because they were their nearest neighbors. It was not only the present that had to be considered by practical statesmen, but the possibilities of the future, when international politics might wear an entirely different aspect.

Mr. Wade's views are interesting in the light of recent events. Japan has carried out her obligations to the letter. There have been no grounds for suspicion. She has played the game. Australia is the first to recognize this. But this does not alter the relative geographical position of the Commonwealth and Japan.

The views expressed by the two authorities quoted are certainly very interesting and might, at a first glance, be thought satisfactory. A well-known Japanese on a visit to Australia says in effect that the last thing in the world that Japan would be guilty of would be to covet or attack Australia. On the other side the ex-premier, who is a man of no little culture and learning, said that Australia feared nothing from Japan, and he "strongly deprecated" anything that might give people a wrong impression.

These apparently highly satisfactory statements might have had the effect of allaying any suspicion or anxiety, but after all it would have been grotesque if anything but friendly sentiments had been uttered on the occasions mentioned. Too much regard, therefore, must not be paid to the opinions expressed, for it is only necessary to recall some of the statements made by Viscount Haldane when he was secretary of state for war. He declared after a visit to Berlin that Great Britain had nothing to fear from Germany and that they were her very good friends.

Another British minister, Mr. Lloyd George, the present secretary of state for war, said soon after the outbreak of hostilities that they had no idea that Germany had hostile intentions towards England. If British ministers were unable to read the signs of the times, and confess that they were unable to do so, it should not be considered extraordinary if the statements made by the Japanese and Mr. Wade were not taken too seriously and that in spite of it there still existed a strong undercurrent of apprehension in the minds of those living in Australia as to what they might one day have to face from Japan.

In the early stages of the war the Japanese government temporarily occupied certain islands in the Pacific—the Marshalls and Carolines—formerly held by Germany. They subsequently informed the British government that they were ready to transfer the control to an Australian force, and, as was to be expected, Great Britain said she would act accordingly. The Japanese government added that the final disposal of these Pacific islands would be considered by the allied powers at the end of the war. It would be rather interesting to learn, in view of the foregoing, the cause of the delay in Great Britain acting in accordance with the arrangements made. These negotiations took place in 1914 and Japan is still in possession.

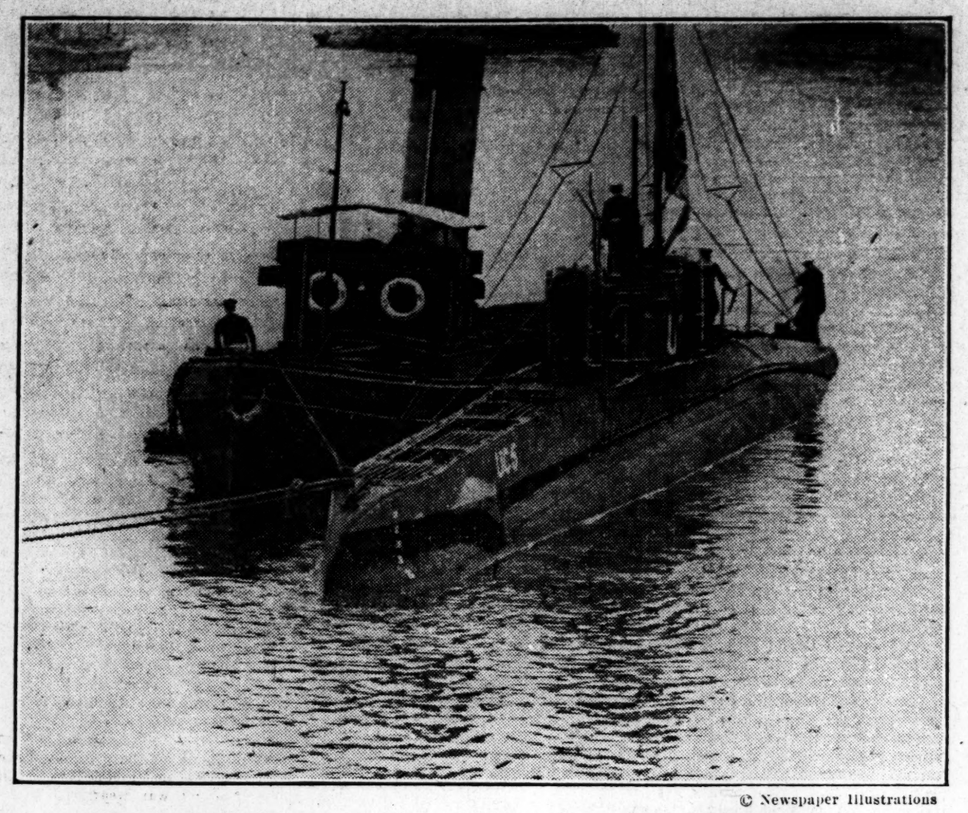
Before concluding this article it may be mentioned that the Australian trade returns for 1914-1915 are now available. Australia exported nearly £2,000,000 sterling worth of goods to Japan in that year, more than half a million increase on the previous year, or if the figures for 1910 be taken the increase is over £1,300,000. In 1910 and 1911 the imports and exports between Australia and Japan varied very slightly. In 1912 the Australian exports showed an advance of £200,000 in excess of the imports from Japan. In 1913 Australia exported to Japan over half a million sterling more goods than she imported. It can be seen clearly that Australian trade with Japan is showing an upward tendency. In examining the figures in detail there is no special item accounting for the increase, but there is a general increase all round.

There is a feeling in some quarters that Japan could take a great deal more of Australia's trade, but after the enormous German influence in British trade, the bare thought of Japan getting a trade hold on Australia is not evoking the enthusiasm that might be considered natural when new channels for trade are so eagerly sought. Japan is to the East what England is to the West, with this difference, that the Japanese belong to an entirely different race. Under the terms of the immigration restriction act it is not possible for aliens to enter Australia without undergoing the dictation test. This test has never been imposed on persons of European race, but to others it is a barrier than cannot be surmounted. The problem bristles with difficulties and will require the most delicate handling in view of the complexity of the circumstances, but it is a problem that has to be faced. Meanwhile Australia does not slumber.

ITALIAN TELEPHONE SYSTEM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—A commission has been nominated by ministerial decree under the presidency of Signor Guido Semenza, the president of the Italian electro-technical association, and formed of authorities on telephonic matters for the purpose of studying the best means of regulating the whole Italian urban telephone system both from the technical and financial points of view. The various projects and proposals already examined by the administration are to be considered, and the plan finally judged to be the most efficient technically and financially will be adopted as the definite program for the telephone service in Italy. The commission is also to attend to the promotion of the home manufacture of telephone appliances, so as to liberate the country from dependence upon importation.



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The German mine laying submarine U C 5 exhibited in the Thames

SURREYS DRIBBLE BALL INTO ACTION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—At the barracks at Kingston-on-Thames, the headquarters of the East Surrey regiment, there was an interesting ceremony recently on the occasion of the formal reception of a football which one of the battalions dribbled into action in the great advance on July 1.

The troops having been specially paraded in the square, Colonel Treeby, commandant at the depot, said he had assembled them so that they might have the pleasure with him of witnessing the opening of the parcel containing the historic football of the East Surrey regiment, which only arrived at the depot the previous night. On that ever to be remembered July 1, their gallant battalion, under the command of Major Irwin, advanced in the attack on ——, the scene of the heaviest fighting, where they were opposed by the Prussian Guard. The battalion was led out of the British trenches by Captain Nevill, and the signal for the advance was given by his kicking off this football. This and other footballs were dribbled, under a withering shell fire right up to the German trenches. In the early days of the war young men still played football, while others looked on and cheered. To these they appealed at recruiting meetings to come forward and serve their King and country. That appeal was not in vain. They had responded gallantly.

The football fields henceforth became the battlefields of this world-war, and that day they were reminded by that football of how splendidly that game had been played. If it was true, as the Duke of Wellington said, that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, then he thought it might be said that this war was being won by their footballers. The men had played and were playing the game well. At no small cost had that football been dribbled up to the German trenches. The officer who kicked it off fell himself in front of the German trenches. The care of that sacred emblem of the battalion's devotion and heroism had been intrusted to him by the commanding officer, and in affectionate memory they would lay it up. In years to come it would be a fitting memorial to the devotion and sacrifice of the battalion who played the game so well on that eventful day and served so heroically their King and country.

At Colonel Treeby's request, Private A. Draper, a Twickenham resident, inflated the ball in the presence of the troops. Draper, Colonel Treeby stated, was in charge of a machine-gun, and on reaching the first German trench only two other men besides himself were left with the gun. Draper was only one of a great number of heroes who had upheld the traditions and glory of the East Surrey regiment.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE FORMED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—L'Humanité, the Socialist organ, announces the formation of a committee of Socialist propaganda for national defense, the aim of which will be to make use of all the moral and intellectual force contained in Socialism in furtherance of the country's welfare in the present crisis. It will propagate the ideas on which Socialist practice is based, and thus strengthen the attitude of the people to whom Socialism has taught, says the new committee's manifesto, that the autonomy of nations and international justice are essential fundamentals; and by proving to those who are not Socialists the reasons, both of a national and humane character, which make the defense of the country and the insurance of victory the first duty of all French people. To bring about these results the new committee will take its stand entirely on the doctrine and decisions of the Socialist party, will work with it and by it. It will, in fact, during the period of the war, take the place of the Socialist school and provide a trained body of workers who will be able to deal with the numerous demands created by the war.

"They will provide the moral and intellectual munitions which are not less indispensable to success than the munitions of iron and steel. We wage war," continues the committee's manifesto, "not merely with guns and with men, but with ideas, with the strength which conscience and character give. This war, so vital to the existence of France, of democracy, of socialism, demands that our minds and consciences shall continually be provided with clear conceptions of facts. We need continually to remind ourselves why we are fighting and why we must win. It is this which makes internal propaganda as important, if not more important than external. The meaning of our victories over our enemies and over ourselves will be the better understood by the neutral countries if we show ourselves worthy of victory in the cause of justice."

GUSTAVE HERVE ON THE USE OF CAVALRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The participation of British and East Indian cavalry at a particular and recent moment in the British offensive has served to reawaken public interest in the arm which has been in complete disuse on the western front since the first months of the war. Cavalry officers and men have been drafted into the infantry and have taken their places along with their comrades of the foot regiments in the trenches. Gustave Hervé, in an article in La Victoire, appears to think that in these days of motor transports, when infantry can be rushed to any given point in motor vehicles, the need for cavalry does not exist to anything like the same extent as formerly. Besides the motor transports have we not the aeroplanes with their wireless apparatus to do the necessary scouting work for the infantry and for the artillery? he asks. He, however, admits that if on the occasion of the victory of the Marne, the Allies had possessed well-conditioned cavalry, it is more than probable that, in spite of the lack of shells and the munition crisis which had already begun to hamper their movements, the enemy would have come to a standstill on the Oise, or even on the Meuse, instead of on the Aisne.

At any rate, he continues, the presence of cavalry would have meant a much larger haul of guns and prisoners. All those who were present at the battle of the Marne are aware of what an opportunity was lost in that direction. The same lack of cavalry was felt at the battle of Carency in May, 1915, when not a single fortified enemy position was left and when the presence of cavalry at the right moment would have been invaluable. The Russian cavalry has, during the last month, been winning laurels for the famous arm of a former period, so much so that people are beginning to wonder whether cavalry really is so much out of date.

It is quite well understood that if the Russian army has, during the last six weeks, taken over 300,000 prisoners, it is not merely because the Austrian army is demoralized and weakened by the Slav problem, it is because the Russian headquarter staff has at its disposal a numerous and enterprising cavalry force which clears the country in the immediate rear of the enemy directly he gives way at any given point. Cavalry furnished with auto-guns and auto machine-guns is the most effective weapon, even in the twentieth century, for turning a retreat into a rout, especially when the enemy troops have not the military qualities and the moral stamina which they possessed in August, 1914.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF THE TEMPLE PIER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The German mine-laying submarine U C 5 is now lying off the Temple pier and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was among those to whom special permits were granted to view the submarine before the admission of the general public.

The vessel is of comparatively small dimensions, but is specially fitted up for the purpose of sowing mines. These weapons are housed in the forward part of the boat and are dropped as required through a series of tubes, the mines making their exit through the bottom of the vessel. In order that the public may have some idea of what the mines sown by these submarines are like, a couple are housed on the deck, one forward and the other aft of the conning tower. These mines are fitted with four projections or horns which have the appearance of short antennae, and operate as is usual in such weapons—that is to say a vessel coming along strikes one of them and in so doing revolves the mine, which explodes the moment the second horn is struck by the passing steamship, with results depending upon the position of the vessel when the explosion takes place.

Attached to the mines are the usual contrivances for anchoring them, and also for enabling the mine itself to remain at a specified distance below the surface of the water, the position of the mine being maintained by a clever mechanical device which releases or pays out the necessary amount of cable to counterbalance the effect of the rise or fall of the tide. The submarine is fitted with the usual telescopic mast to which the wireless aerial is attached. Beyond this, the periscope and the steering wheel, there is little of interest to be seen above water. In accordance with custom, the British white ensign is flying at the masthead above the German naval ensign.

Judging from the crowds of people thronging the embankment in the hope of catching a glimpse of this vessel, the interest taken in her is very great, and there appears to be little doubt that the small charge of sixpence made to those wishing to go down on to the pier and see the vessel at close quarters, will produce no small sum. The money will be devoted to naval and other charities.

BRITISH ARMY COMMISSIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—It is announced that an army entrance examination will be held on Sept. 19, 1916, and the following days. At this examination the following cadetships will be open to competition:

(a) Not less than 100 cadetships at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.); (b) not less than 300 cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (for the cavalry, foot guards, infantry and army service corps).

To be eligible to compete for admission to the Royal Military Academy, a candidate's age must be such that he will have attained the age of 17, and will not have attained the age of 25, on Oct. 1, 1916.

To be eligible to compete for admission to the Royal Military College, a candidate's age must be such that he will have attained the age of 17½, and will not have attained the age of 25, on that date.

Candidates who have served in a contingent of the Officers Training corps, and have obtained certificate "A" therein, will be entitled to be credited with 200 marks at the competitive examination. The course of instruction is approximately nine months in the case of the Royal Military Academy and at least six months in the case of the Royal Military College. There are no vacations.

FRENCH VIEWS ON RESIGNATION OF M. SAZONOFF

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps devotes a leading article to the resignation of M. Sazonoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, in which it speaks in the highest praise of the statesman who has been responsible for the direction of the foreign affairs of his country during the extraordinarily complex period which followed the Russo-Japanese war. M. Sazonoff, says the Temps, has been at the helm during one of the most difficult periods of Russian history, during a period of reconstruction, of preparation, and of disquiet. He may have made mistakes at times. His mistakes have been shared by others, in Great Britain and France notably. But it can be said of him that he never swerved from the straight political path which M. Isvolski, with whom he cooperated before he succeeded him, had marked out for the empire after the settlement of the Manchurian crisis.

Just like his predecessor, M. Sazonoff was the man to stand for a European policy. He saw that in Europe lay the axis of Russian interests, as well as the dangers which the too confident optimism of Count Lamsdorf and M. Witte had served to accumulate. But if it is never too late to do well, it is sometimes too late to be successful. And this Russia has proved more than once between 1910 and 1914. Four years only, but how filled with events! The Potsdam agreement, the Agadir crisis, the Italo-Turkish war, the Balkan wars with all their consequences; in the East those years were just a succession of tense moments, of conflicts and of alarms. The effects of these disturbances in Europe were only prevented by constant sacrifices and enormous patience on the part of Russia, Great Britain and France. But the peril momentarily avoided was only postponed. It is even questionable whether the evident desire to prevent it did not help to aggravate matters.

The readers of the Temps are aware that very often during these years when war was in the air, we uttered warnings against the risk which an attitude of weakness involved. In the question of Albania, especially, and at the time of the Austro-Hungarian naval demonstration, when the conference of the Ambassadors in London was doing its utmost to satisfy the Austro-German demands, we insisted that Berlin was getting the impression that the spirit abroad was one of conciliation which amounted almost to capitulation. Who will say that this conviction did not weigh with Germany in July, 1914?

M. Sazonoff in the conversations which we had with him at this period, continues the Temps, did not ignore the danger. But he had a very high idea of his responsibilities, and for this no one will dream of blaming him. He at the same time refused to admit that a great European power, recognizing in all her neighbors a unanimous and unquestionable resolve to maintain peace, should carry cynicism and irresponsibility to the point of bringing about war without any reason and without even a pretext. To M. Sazonoff was reserved the bitter experience of discovering that Germany was capable of it.

The part which he played during those critical weeks, the second anniversary of which is now occurring, is remembered by every one: his attitude was one of dignity, of honesty and perfect balance, which will insure for M. Sazonoff a fine reputation for political honesty in the history of the times. In spite of the scandal of the Austro-Hungarian provocations, in spite of the evident complicity of Germany, he remained, to the very last minute, ready for conciliation either by means of a conference or through direct negotiations. He did not succeed in preventing the war which Berlin wanted, but he at any rate put upon Berlin the onus of its declaration.

For the last two years, together with his colleagues of the allied nations, his constant care has been to strengthen the alliance entered upon for the defense of the rights of peoples. But recently the conclusion of the alliance with Japan proved him more strongly attached than ever to the political tenets so happily defined by his predecessor. Straightforward, yet possessed of a great deal of "finesse," M. Sazonoff is of a frank and compliant disposition. These are the qualities which won for him general esteem and appreciation. His resignation will be regretted both in his own department of foreign affairs and in that of Russian internal organization. For it is generally recognized that in the numerous and serious problems of internal policy which Russia has to face, M. Sazonoff supported those liberal ideas which alone will bring about stable conditions. He played a useful part in government councils. The ideas for which he stood are not swept away by his resignation. They remain as valuable as when M. Sazonoff himself was their champion.

RHODESIAN TRADE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

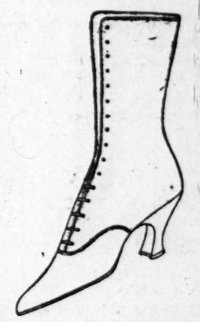
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The following progressive figures indicate the growth of trade between Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, representing as they do the totals of South African produce and manufactures imported into the territory for the past 12 years: 1904, £113,139; 1905, £121,557; 1906, £183,874; 1907, £218,610; 1908, £298,334; 1909, £438,643; 1910, £467,777; 1911, £488,393; 1912, £592,198; 1913, £542,830; 1914, £552,807; 1915, £567,437. While high water mark in respect of the total imports of South African produce was reached in 1912, there is a long list of items, blasting compounds and sugar being conspicuous among them, in regard to which the imports of South African produce and manufactures showed individual increases during 1915, although the quantity or value of similar imports from oversea decreased. In these respects, therefore, the result of the war has been to enhance the value of the Rhodesian market from the standpoint of the Union manufacturer and producer. The Rhodesian consumer has, at the same time, been saved serious inconvenience by being enabled to draw upon the Union for his supplies, and especially for such commodities as blasting compounds and sugar.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The secretary of state for the colonies announces that a further contribution from Ceylon of Rs.3720.98 has been sent to the Prince of Wales war fund. The total contribution from Ceylon to this fund now amounts to £39,878 2s. 6d.

Andrew Alexander
548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York



THE new boot for autumn is simple of line and calls for the finest workmanship if distincion be achieved. We are showing kidskin boots of the type illustrated at $7 to $12 of which the partly hand-made models at $7 and $8 reveal the same grace of line as the more costly hand-made models.

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BETTER DUBLIN PLAN INDORSED BY COMMITTEE

Judges in Prize Contest Announce Selection of Scheme for Reconstruction and Improvement of the Irish Capital

Approval of plans for the reconstruction of Dublin, Ireland, have now been announced by the adjudicators—Patrick Geddes of Edinburgh, Scotland; Charles J. McCarthy, city architect of Dublin and John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass.—and today Lord and Lady Aberdeen and the Boston City Club are hosts at an exhibition of the plans in the club auditorium. While the decision on the plans has been made public, the name of the winning architect is not as yet known in the United States and this important feature is to be cleared up shortly by cable.

Boston is the only city in the United States to be favored with a display of the plans, which are to be returned to Dublin immediately. The winning group, which is made up of 12 plans showing the various phases of the proposed projects, was selected from among eight groups, many of them, it is understood, representing the work of landscape architects and city planners of distinction both in England and the United States.

The approved plans have become the property of the city of Dublin and the architect who drew them up will be awarded $2500 offered as a prize by Lord Aberdeen. With the great interest aroused in Dublin for improvement of living conditions it is not doubted by Lord and Lady Aberdeen that after the war and even in the face of difficult economic conditions, steps will be taken to put into actual effect the recommendations made by the successful competitor.

In the report accompanying his winning plans, the architect lays much stress upon the need for new and adequate housing facilities. He states, in addition, that any recommendation in the report must be looked upon as tentative and no work should be commenced without a thorough system of investigation by means of a local survey.

Continuing, his report says: "Dublin today presents a similar spectacle to Paris prior to the operations of Napoleon III. and Haussman: it is a city of magnificent possibilities containing features of the first order, but loosely corelated and often marred by the juxtaposition of incongruities and squalor. As at Paris, central areas which should be of first rate commercial importance are occupied by slums, and streets of noble architectural dignity are tenement-ridden.

"But more fortunate than Paris, Dublin is to be remodeled during a period of greater town planning enlightenment when architectural effect and traffic conveniences are not alone regarded as the chief essentials: Hygenic housing and adequate park provision, those two aspects neglected by Haussman, are now given their proper place and these four elements will compose a city that is worthy to be the capital of a modern country.

"The two salient features, other than immediate housing requirements, of the town plan as proposed, are a new city center for the street net and an extensive scheme for reclamation of flats from Dublin bay. With reference to the former, the Nelson pillar in Sackville street is in the plan no longer the hub of the tram system; it indeed falls outside the utilitarian traffic web and drops into its right place as a monumental Avenue de l'Opera. The new center on the North bank near the Four Courts and on the south near Christchurch, determines itself naturally as the objective, at present thwarted, of the greater number of radial roads. The center of the road system is also the center of the railway system. The general effect of this rearrangement and focusing of communications will be to restore to the North bank an equal importance with the South. One might recommend that, as at Paris, the South bank contains the legislature and seats of learning, the Dublin that is capital of Ireland, so the North bank is to develop as the prosperous business and commercial town; it has also the new Roman Catholic cathedral and the group of cultural buildings at the top of Sackville street to leaven its pursuit of moneymaking.

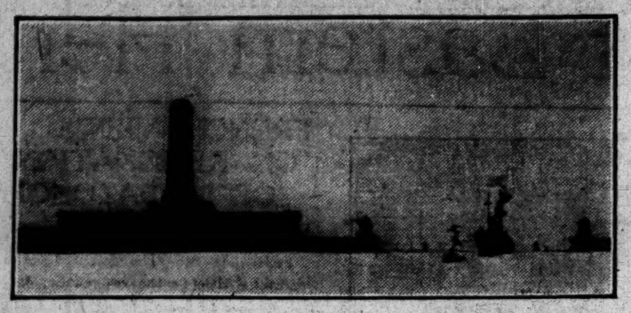
"In spite of the attractive scheme put forward by Sir J. Griffiths for renovating the old docks near the customshouse, there can be no doubt that the movement towards the sea initiated by the Alexander basin is the natural trend for the future development of the dock system. The reclamation proposed would provide at comparatively small cost a magnificent range of docks on the North bank and a smaller group contiguous to a large yard set apart for municipal undertakings on a large scale on the south.

"Full railway facilities on the most up-to-date lines, with ample switching tracks, are provided on both banks; their connection with the existing system is shown on sheet 3.

"The Grand canal dock needs no enlargement, but a new dock has been provided for the Royal canal at its junction with the Liffey.

"A fine outer harbor is formed between the existing sea walls and the new line of quay. This outer harbor should be deepened sufficiently to act as a safe anchorage for ocean-going vessels.

"The treatment of the Liffey and its quays is one that requires a clear understanding of the commercial situation before attempting to deal with it: the conclusion arrived at is that above the customshouse it is not primarily a commercial stream. The general scheme of water carriage for Dublin consists of a navigable river for ocean-going vessels as far as the customshouse with a north



How proposed power citadel at Dublin harbor entrance will look against sky line

and south canal extending from this section to carry on the barge traffic inland, each being furnished with a subsidiary basin towards the western end of the town for the distributing of waterborne goods, for consumption in the town itself; these canal basins should serve the twofold object of distributing coal, which is brought in from the sea, and peat, which comes from inland. No system could be devised better than this already in existence, which only needs slight improvement at the distribution basins and docks.

"This arrangement being recognized, it is useless and undesirable to make schemes for the better commercialization, by means of lower level quays, of the banks of the Liffey above the customshouse. They should be treated frankly decoratively.

"A thorough study has been made of the existing radial roads, which it may be remarked are far above the average of other towns of similar size and whose chief defect is the lack of an objective at the center; every effort has been made to concentrate their termini on a central place in order that a simple tram and traffic system may result. The following is a classified list of the 13 existing main radials and the recommended improvements:

Cabra: For this imperfect radial is to be substituted the wide Cabra avenue; good branch to Finglass and Ashbourne.

Glasnevin: Constitution hill, connected to center and direct approach to Broadstone station; Phibbsborough road widened in parts; new loop round Glasnevin village forms adequate communication with wirect road to Drogheda; Glasnevin village to be preserved in present character—its future growth to be restricted to better class semi-detached houses (gray walls).

Drumcondra: Necessary to prescribe building line for part beyond All Hallows College; small realignment advised for Bolton street and lower portion of Dorset street.

Summer Hill: Summer hill widened to 60 feet: Ballybough bridge and Fairview Strand widened to carry tram route to No. 5, thus making convenient connection to Howth inland road; Gloucester street opened into Sackville street provides relief road for motor traffic.

Amiens Street and Howth Coast Road: Connection with Customs House crescent: substitution of wide Abbey street for narrow Talbot street; Annesley road and Fairview become parked highways, 120 feet wide utilizing reclaimed land.

Kingstown and Dalkey: Bridge over Dodder widened; new route to Irishtown to join old marginal, widened on reclamation to 120 feet, as parked highway to Kingstown and Dalkey.

Merrion Road: Northumberland road affords easy possibilities for widening, otherwise adequate for needs.

Donnybrook: New route from St. Stephens Green by widened Cuffe street to Central square; Sussex street opened into Leeson street: route through Donnybrook village and over Dodder, where outer circle is crossed, improved.

Rathmines Road and Ranelagh Road: Joins No. 8 at Cuffe Street Circus to center: improvement and widening of junction of Camden and Charlemont street; square near Palmeston park and new road to Dundrum.

Harolds Cross and Blessington: Whole section from canal to center widened to 80 feet. Junction at Harolds Cross park, for parked highway to Wicklow nature reserve, using Kimmage road. Way to Blessington greatly improved by using Crumlin avenue with motor bus extension.

Crumlin and Blessington: For imperfect radial is substituted wide Crumlin avenue from which motor bus extension to Blessington.

Kilmainham: Possible improvement of Corn market and High street by direct approach to junction of Crumlin avenue and Patrick street; section from Blackhorse Bridge to Portlester House improved; Rathcoote route relieved of some of its traffic by the connection of the Fox and Geese to Crumlin avenue.

Phoenix Park Mall and Lucan: Wide connection to Phoenix park by Mall.

Touching on his plan for the radial changes, the architect says:

"It will be noted that Sackville street is no longer the focus of the tram system, which has been transferred to a more suitable position: a single service alone is now taken down it; at the same time it is fully supplied by no less than five routes which traverse it. Capel street is entirely freed of trams, as its narrowness and the fact that it forms the connecting link between City Hall and cathedral renders it desirable to be freed from this type of traffic."

The report states that the recommendation concerning a power citadel is one of the most practical and far-reaching put forward.

"It is," he says, "that the corporation activities already located at Pigeon House fort be enormously augmented. The existing power station is transformed into a huge power citadel where the raw material of energy which enters the harbor is converted into motive force for the industrial activities of the whole community. This is the only reasonable and modern way of dealing with the power problem. Why pay for carting the coal inland and distributing it to every factory when one single operation can convert it near where it enters the city? Again, though many chimneys create a dismal effect, there is a grandeur about a single gigantic shaft with its plume of smoke curling from the brazier-shaped summit. The building adumbrated in the study is confessedly of huge size: the tower 600 feet high and accommodation provided for ranges of workshops and machinery plant. Architecturally its effect at the entrance of the harbor and as the center point of the reclaimed Dublin bay would be magnificent."

The plans show several new locations for factory sites.

"The two principal ones," says the architect, "which would provide for an enormous industrial development of the most varied character, are on the reclaimed land north of the docks and on either side of the Grand canal to the southwest at Crumlin, the latter an area most suitable to the textile trades. On the former would naturally be located engineering works, shipbuilding, timber yards, factories for the heavy trades and warehouses.

"As it is contemplated that electric power from a central power citadel will be the motive force, the factory areas will be free from smoke and consequently need in no way pollute the air in their vicinity.

"The connection between the Crumlin area and the docks is by means of the Grand canal and the new 120 degree road skirting it, which would have a specially designed track for motor lorries. It is also admirably provided with connection to the whole railway system."

Taking up the question of housing, the report says:

"As a first step it is necessary to divide Dublin into intra-urban and extra-urban areas, as the recently incorporated, thinly populated wards of Clontarf, Drumcondra, etc., produce misleading results in general city calculations. Nor is the division into the old city and new entirely satisfactory. Rather it has been decided to ignore boundaries which are abritrary and have no geographical or sociological values, and mark off a real and natural area of intra-urban Dublin, which may be described as one in which full town conditions prevail.

"The intra-urban Dublin has been taken to be inclosed within an imaginary boundary, which is determined on the south mainly by the canal, including, however, Begarsbush barracks and Irishtown on the east; and on the west, taking the line of the circular road as far as Congyham road and Phoenix park. On the north a clear boundary is not so apparent as that of the canal (the different nature of the two banks of which clearly indicate that it has acted like a town wall). The line has been taken just outside the north circular road on the west and then following the north wall branch and Clonciffe road and including the debouchment of the Tolka river. The area thus inclosed, which includes the People's garden and Wellington monument grounds of Phoenix park, is somewhat larger than that inclosed by the old city boundary and contains about 4220 acres; the wards of the present city which are counted as extra-urban are Drumcondra, Glasnevin, Clontarf and Kilmainham; if the population of these is subtracted from that of Dublin (according to census 1911, 304, 802) it will leave approximately 275,000 as the present population of urban Dublin on 4220 acres."

It is stated that the normal urban acres available for housing purposes are 2870, and that these are occupied by 275,000 persons, there being a present density of 95.8 persons per normal urban acre.

"Therefore to obtain the proposed density of 75," continues the report, "a surplus of 59,570 inhabitants must be extracted from their present dwellings. This figure closely approximates to that estimated by the departmental inquiry, which recommended that 14,000 new houses are wanted, or at the rate of 4.6 per household, 64,000 persons require rehousing. Again, comparing with the Citizens Housing League we find 8918 families are to be removed from the overcrowded wards, these reckoned by them at five per family gives 44,590. Thus the number of persons to be dealt with according to:

Departmental inquiry	64,400
Citizens Housing League	44,590
Present standard	59,750

"The discrepancy between the departmental figure and that of the present standard is less than at a glance appears: they are not, of course, the same thing: the one represents the number of persons dwelling in insanitary conditions, the other the number of persons who should be housed outside the intra-urban area, that Dublin may be without the reproach of too high a general density. Rather than conflict they complement one another: If 64,400 require new houses, then 59,750 must be located in extra-urban areas, thus:

Persons requiring new houses	64,400
Persons to be rehoused on extra-urban land	59,750
Persons who may be housed within the urban area	4,650

"Without such a check calculation, it might have been urged with plausibility that it is desirable first to fill up the 300 acres of unoccupied or derelict lands within the urban area: at the rate of 100 per acre (this figure here taking the place of 75, as the acres would be net housing acres, i.e., one half might here be provided for). This would be the old-fashioned solution and would result in merely retaining the existing density of 95.8, though more evenly distributed.

"There is an additional reason for leaving these urban derelict and vacant plots unbuilt on at present; it is recommended by departmental report that the first class and some of the second class tenements might be remodeled, such to hold about 13,000 families. But as foreshadowed, it is anticipated that a considerable amount of these buildings where situated in what the new town plan will render important streets, will be rebuilt or remodeled for commercial purposes as the wave of prosperity rises high; then these 1359 derelict sites and other open spaces already in existence and to be formed by the vacation of institutions banished to the suburbs, will be of the utmost value to prevent another insidious process of houses overcrowding; for though many of these, squeeezed out by natural progress of commercial pressure, may avail themselves of quick transit to the suburbs, there will always be a large proportion who cling to the streets. In addition to the commercial pressure on present-day residential streets, must be counted a considerable number of houses demolished to carry out the central town planning improvements put forward; but the 300 acres—the sites of any institutions banished to the outskirts—should prove ample area for the shifting of the intra-urban population, all this being done without altering the present standard intra-urban density of 75, which had been obtained by extracting the 59,750.

"It is therefore strongly advised that of the 64,400, 59,750 be housed on extra-urban land. The advantages of this bolder course, which is alone possible in conjunction with radial town planning, are obvious, in addition to the reduced intraurban density.

"Firstly, if the areas are intraurban they will cost more, and being mostly scattered will be more troublesome to acquire and the treatment of the separate schemes much more difficult. Secondly, large tracts should be able to be bought up cheaply wholesale and certain portions sold off at an increased value due to their initiation in development. Thirdly, the moral and exemplary effect of these large tracts of suburban planning on the most up-to-date lines would be incalculable. The fashion for the future growth of Dublin would have been set.

"The population of 59,750 will require at the rate of 60 per acre 996 acres. These are located at three points—Crumlin, 430 acres; Cabra, 400 acres; Drumcondra, 166 acres.

"The number to be housed within the city was decided to be 4450, of these the Townsend street area would take 3698, leaving 752 still to be dealt with. It is decided that one of the vacant sites within the city should be chosen for this small number as by this means the type desirable for the infilling might be set. If the open space near the Royal barracks were taken at the rate of 100 persons per acre 7½ acres would suffice. Perhaps one might, to allow for a margin, take 1000 persons on 10 acres at a density of 22 houses per acre.

"The three new areas of Crumlin, Cabra and Drumcondra have been selected for the rehousing of about 60,000 persons, in conjunction with transit schemes giving direct tramway connection with the central area. The reason for the selection of the two larger areas is obvious from the town plan; the great part of these rehoused people will have their occupations and interests, to begin with at any rate, near the center of the town and it is therefore imperative that rapid and cheap tramway facilities with center be provided as they can be by Crumlin and Cabra avenues. These are of sufficient width to permit of a separate track for high speed electric cars to travel quickly into the central area where the speed would be reduced to the ordinary limit.

"The journey from either of the three localities would not take more than 10 or 12 minutes and by amplifying the existing tramway system the workman would be practically taken from the workshop to his own house door. Cheap workmen's tickets would be issued available at certain hours of the day.

"High speed tracks have already been laid on a sleeper track which is fenced off from the ordinary roadway; the initial cost being lower than the ordinary track laid on a cement bed and paved over with sets.

"These wide roads with separate tramway tracks would not only solve the quick transit problem, but by the aid of tree planted footwalks they would form recreation and promenade areas, and coming in direct from the country to practically the center of the city would act as fresh air ducts and purify the smoke laden atmosphere of the central area.

"It is probable that the development of the Crumlin industrial area will cause the population here to acquire occupation in the neighborhood and it would lead one to suppose that the town would grow more rapidly in this direction than Cabra. The Drumcondra site utilizes available building land and is connected with the parkway system.

"The large development foreshadowed at Clontarf is of course normal urban growth, not housing schemes of the corporation and would become the natural housing hinterland for the population that would spring up in consequence of the industrial and dock development of the reclaimed lands. None of the three areas chosen for immediate development has been concerned with the existing municipal boundary.

"It is proposed to lay out these three areas on town planning lines, either by the adoption of a town planning act similar to the act of 1909 or by means of a local housing and town planning act, promoted by the city authorities; the latter scheme is advisable as it would deal with the financial aspect of the housing and at the same time incorporate town planning powers, as independent housing however good it may be in itself cannot be said to be well carried out unless it is combined with town planning; it can only be likened to putting a valuable jewel into an ill designed setting.

"The town planning act of 1909 has already wrought great changes in the development of land in England, and it is of the utmost importance that some legislation on the same lines should be enacted for Dublin, as many amenities may be secured."

The financial statement for the housing scheme on the extra urban land is as follows:

Number of people to be rehoused		59,750
Number of persons per acre		60
Average number of houses per normal acre		14.5
Crumlin	430 acres	
Cabra	400 acres	
Drumcondra	166 acres	
	996 acres	
996 acres at £300 per acre		£298,800
Cost of development 996 acres at £500 per acre		498,400
Cost of erection 14,000 houses (to house 60,000 people) at £200 per house		2,800,000
		£3,596,800

The financial scheme for the whole rehousing project follows:

	Cost	No of persons housed
Crumlin, Cabra and Drumcondra areas.. Townsend street area—	£3,306,800	60,000
Cost of land and clearing site (28 acres @ £1000 per acre)	28,000	
Cost of erecting 444 tenement dwellings @ £200 per house	88,800	
Cost of erecting 166 self-contained houses @ £250 per house	41,500	
	*£158,300	3,698
The Royal Barracks site— 10 acres of land @ £1000 per acre	10,000	
Cost of erection of 250 houses @ £300 per house	75,000	
	£85,000	1,000
	£3,840,100	64,698

*This sum approximates to about an average cost of £40 per head, which may be considered a satisfactory figure.

The report concludes:

"It is proposed about to double the existing park area: this may not sound very much, but the vast extent of Phoenix park must be taken into consideration; Dublin by this means alone is among the best park-provided towns. It is estimated that the present acreage of parks in Greater Dublin is about 1712; the proposed addition, including area of parkways, is about 1600, making a total of 3312 exclusive of nature reservations. The population of Dublin being about 300,000, this gives an average of one acre per 100 persons, a very high proportion and one which is only possible through the existing possession of Phoenix park and the possible addition of North Bull.

SCHEDULE

	Acres	
Existing parks—		
Phoenix park	1,600	
Other parks	112	
Total existing	—	1,712
Proposed parks—		
Local parks	120	
Parkways	720	
North Bull park	760	
Total proposed	—	1,600
Total parks		3,312
Nature reservations proposed—		
Howth	1,100	
Wicklow	6,000	7,100
Total		13,724
Length of parkways—		Miles
Road parkways		7½
River parkways		15½
Parked highways		22
Total		45

"Of a town plan of such complexity it is impossible to forecast the financial prospect. The experience of Paris shows that Haussmann's estimates were generally exceeded by at least 50 per cent. At the time he was bitterly blamed, but his theory of 'dspenses productives' has been subsequently fully justified. If Dublin were to embark upon a town plan of this magnitude, it would find that it would turn out a commercial success as great as that of Paris; and it would far exceed the success of Paris in its provision for the real health and happiness of the people."

PAPER RISE AFFECTS BOOK PUBLISHERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The same conditions that have made it necessary for newspaper and magazine publishers to conserve their supplies of raw materials has also led to an increase in the price of books, according to publishers in this city. This increase hereafter will amount anywhere from 10 cents to $1. An increase of from 100 to 200 per cent in materials since the war has made it impossible for book publishers to maintain their former prices. Many kinds of paper and leather, they say, are not to be obtained at any price.

Speaking on the subject, a member of the Lippincott Company said: "Conditions are growing and the probabilities are that we will have to make still further increases. One of the rather odd things about the advance in price is that, while it will be of the greatest disadvantage to the publisher, it will mean added money in royalties to the author."

Librarians of the free libraries of the city said that they could not buy so many books this year as formerly because of the increase in cost.

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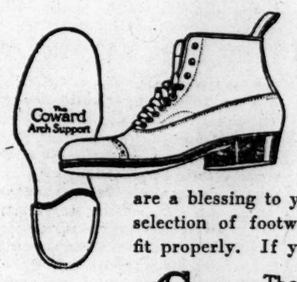

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LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

New York Libraries tells of a novel plan in operation at the Flower memorial library in Watertown, N. Y. Here a library league for children has been formed to which all boys and girls registered at the library are eligible. Each member is provided with a league pin and agrees to obey the rules of the library and protect the books no matter where they may be found; to advertise the league among his friends and secure as many new members as possible. The names of those who bring in three new members go on the honor roll. Each member must keep his library card in use the greater part of the time for at least six months each year; if he does not his name is taken from the roll.

A man whose first introduction to a library was in the state prison of Nebraska, after his release went to one of the western counties and from there sent in to the library commission for a traveling library for the girls and boys of the community. The books had to be hauled 30 miles from the railroad. Later he sent for another library, then came a request for a library for the nearest school, and finally a call for a fourth library. The commission feels that this man's interest in books is permanent and so sincere that he is making every effort to stimulate a like interest in the people of his community.

The circulating traveling libraries of Ontario comprise about 15,000 volumes. Of these about 65 per cent are nonfiction. The libraries are sent to isolated rural communities, study clubs, women's institutes, farmers' institutes, miners unions, lumber and detention camps, sailors institutes, and to struggling public libraries. Technical libraries are also lent for the special use of artisans in industrial centers where available facilities for technical education are few. These libraries contain reliable and up-to-date books dealing with the daily vocational work of the mechanics in the local factories, supplemented by stereoscopic views illustrating various processes in which the local artisan is interested. Selected collections for children are also circulated.

The St. Louis public library prints the following anecdote to illustrate the character of a class of persons who tax the ingenuity of the art department to a considerable extent:

A lady came to the desk and said: "There's a book in there—a big red book—this thick and about this long. I had it here last week over at that table; one of the young ladies brought it to me. I don't remember the author's name, but it has a big picture of an elephant inside the cover."

In such a case as this, is the library's comment, out of the thousands of books that have been used during the week, that particular one must be discovered by no other distinguishing marks than those mentioned. Possibly also when the book is found it will prove to be green or blue! Yet at all times every possible effort is made to help anyone find a definite answer to an indefinite request.

The most important achievement of the year, according to the fifty-second annual report of the Library Association of Portland, Ore., has been the organization of a document section in the reference department, and the perfecting of a simplified plan for the care of the documents, United States, state and foreign. This scheme was based upon the 1910 check-list of United States documents, which has always been kept up to date and, with subject cards supplementing the document catalogues, has proved practical and successful. Shipments of documents are shelved without delay, material is promptly available, and the expense of cataloguing saved.

An attractive aid to circulation at one of the libraries in Baltimore, Md., is a small wooden ladder on whose rungs are placed the names and numbers of interesting and instructive books on various subjects. The library began with a ladder of botany, placing a number of books with colored plates near the ladder. The children's interest was aroused at once, and each day they supplied the library with wild flowers. Then came the ladder of birds, which resulted in constant inquiries for information about birds, and a good circulation of books on natural history. The idea is to have the children read the books mentioned on the five rungs, beginning with the titles on the lowest. When a child has completed the 15 books his name is placed on the roll of honor. He is questioned on the reading of each book by the custodian or the clerk on duty.

A window exhibit successfully tried by a Wisconsin library was held in a furniture store, the owner of the store allowing the use of his furniture in the arrangement, which represented a comfortable looking reading corner. The exhibit showed, through what processes, beginning with the manuscript stage, a book must pass before it reaches the reader through the medium of the bookseller and the library.

One branch library in Iowa announces that it feels it has a field for readers in the employees of the stock yards. Another branch says that it is looking forward to placing books in the Western Union for the use of messenger boys, and in the postoffice for mail carriers.

A surprising discovery made this summer by the city librarian in Des Moines, Ia., is that there are over 70 publications printed in the city. Besides the daily newspapers these publications include school and college papers, house organs, and religious and agricultural magazines. In addition to getting statistics about these publications the librarian and his assistants have been giving time lately to preparing club bibliographies for programs to be given this winter by the various clubs in the city.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

Child Labor Bill and Campaign

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN — It was a sound impression that the passage of the federal child labor bill would prove to be a very valuable political asset for the President, to whose personal influence the passage by the Senate is due. The political instinct of the Democratic mayor of Boston shows him that there is rich campaign material on the Democratic stump this fall in the child labor legislation, and he writes to let us know how deeply he appreciates the opportunity now opening up. At the same time, Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver announces that he's for Wilson for President because of this child labor law, and probably there are other Bull Moosers who take Judge Lindsey's views.

Railroad Regulation

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Whatever the outcome of the present difficulty, there is no excuse for further postponement of a thorough revision of our system of railroad regulation so as to bring within the authority of the regulating agency, the interstate commerce commission, all the interests concerned. Our present unbalanced regulation is unjust and inefficient and in cases of national concern it is important to do justice to all parties or to protect the public interest. This is a governmental problem of first importance and should no longer be left unsolved. Only the selfish fears of the politician prevent its prompt solution.

Improving Indoor Swimming

OTTAWA (Ont.) CITIZEN—The success of the swimming pools in Ottawa this summer should lead to the building of thoroughly sanitary and attractive shelters and comfort stations, where the bathers may get into their suits and, if they wish it, have a shower bath or a wash down with plenty of soap and running water. It should be possible and within the means of a city like Ottawa to put up a suitably designed concrete building, with no corners or crevices for the harboring of dirt, and easily hosed out from ceiling to floor every night after swimming hours. The swimming pool building might extend right to the edge of the swimming pool, and at the proper place a diving platform could be built on for practice in the art of diving. The roof of the building might also be used as a terrace for spectators, and thus parents would be encouraged to go with their children to see for themselves the value a well-conducted swimming pool is to the city.

BIG OIL WELL STRUCK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The largest oil well in Elk county and one of the largest in northwestern Pennsylvania has been struck on the Jones lease at Glen Hazel. The oil is flowing at the rate of 50 barrels a day, says a Ledger special.

GO INTO MEXICO TO GIVE NOT TO GET IS NEW PLEA

Herbert Quick, Member of Farm Loan Board, Has Definite Ideas How to Help Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"What we ought to do in regard to Mexico is to send there 10,000 emissaries from the kind heart of America," says Herbert Quick, who recently was appointed a member of the farm loan board by President Wilson. His comment, which indicates the constructive and helpful attitude now more frequently encountered among thinkers on Mexican problems, was in response to a request that he enlarge upon opinions expressed in editorials written by him before he took up the work on the farm loan board.

"We ought to go in there to make a conquest with kindness, not with arms. The need for arms is past. Somehow most of us feel—we are brought up to feel—that when people live without certain limits, which we call the boundaries of the United States, they have no claim upon our friendship or kindness except in the case of great national misfortunes like those to the Armenians, the Jews and the Belgians, when, for a few moments, we feel the stirrings of generosity. The powers of kindness and love have never been properly tested as between peoples; the best approaches have perhaps been our work in Belgium under Hoover, and William Penn's treatment of the Indians.

"There is in Mexico a great deal of suffering, I believe, and a gread deal of ignorance, especially about the United States. There is a great deal of mistrust of Americans which is unjustified. The people of this country have been known to Mexicans through those who were there trying to get something. Suppose that now they become acquainted with some of us who want to give something. It is a reproach upon the mercifulness and generosity of the American people, as rich as they are, that the Mexican people have been allowed to suffer.

"Perhaps the resolution introduced by Congressman Randall of California for an appropriation of $2,000,000 for food for Mexico is the best way, but even if Mexico needs no food supplies, there is still a tremendous opportunity there.

"Let some one call for volunteers to go to Mexico. Heretofore people from the United States who have gone there to do something to the Mexicans; now let some of us go to do something for them. If we are going with any superior idea of uplifting them, we had better not go at all. No person is fit for the work who doesn't know that the benefit to him will be very much greater than any benefit that he will confer upon them—and that is irrespective of how much he is able to do for Mexicans. Furthermore, the benefit to the United States will be far in excess of any benefit to Mexico—we have biblical authority for this.

"If any one says that there is still danger to citizens of the United States in going into Mexico, say to them, 'What of it? Are we more cowardly in going to inflict human suffering than to relieve it?'

"The person to lead such a work must be an idealist and an organizer. It should be a new organization, no established one. It should be an organization with no tradition except the golden rule and the sermon on the mount. If any one goes with the idea of superiority and of 'uplifting' the Mexicans, he had better stay at home; but if one goes humbly to seek and give friendship, then it is well. It is an opportunity to undertake a great spiritual adventure.

"If this were done there couldn't be any Mexican problem in five years from now."

FEDERAL EXPRESS TO OCT 1

For accommodation of vacationists from the South the New Haven railroad will extend the Federal express through train service between Boston and Washington, D. C., from Sept. 17 to Oct. 1. This express, which runs via Poughkeepsie, is the only through train between Washington and Boston.

Y. M. C. A. BORDER ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLIMENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt has written to William Sloane, chairman of the army and navy committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, congratulating the committee on the promptness with which it carried the Y. M. C. A. activities into the Mexican border camps.

Colonel Roosevelt says that the presence of the asssociation will aid the officers of the army to preserve the morale of the camps, and expresses the hope that citizens generally will extend financial aid sufficient to enable the committee to continue the work as long as the troops remain near the Rio Grande. Just at present the association needs a fund of $3000 to inaugurate work in the Big Bend district. Magazines for the soldiers are also called for.

In connection with the recent reports that Roman Catholic opposition to the association border work had appeared, a sentence taken from the report made by the president of the D. R. K. Central-Verein in New York recently is significant. In speaking of the need of supplying Roman Catholics on the border with good literature, he says: "The Y. M. C. A. has given us an example worthy of emulation in this respect."

FEDERATION OF WOMEN TO MEET

Preceding the formal opening tomorrow of the twentieth annual convention of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in the A. M. E. Zion church, a meeting of the executive committee will be held today. The organization is both philanthropic and social. It maintains three homes, one in Boston, one in New Bedford and one in Springfield, and a rest cottage at Northfield, Mass. It publishes a federation paper, has prepared a series of lectures descriptive of its own work and is conducting a campaign against lynching.

The federation includes 125 clubs with a membership of 5000 scattered from Maine to Virginia. They will be represented at this meeting by about 200 delegates. It was in this city that the federation was organized 20 years ago with six charter clubs, 190 members and the motto, "For God and Humanity." Business will occupy the morning and afternoon sessions of the convention tomorrow and Friday. Musical programs will be given this and tomorrow evenings, and a Shakespeare program will close the proceedings on Friday evening. The president of the federation is Miss Elizabeth C. Carter of New Bedford. Mrs. Mary H. Dickerson of Newport, R. I., was the first president,

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BUSINESS CALLS FOR CHANGES IN BOSTON STREETS

Massachusetts Avenue One of the Thoroughfares Which Have Been Considerably Transformed in the Past Five Years

Many Boston thoroughfares are undergoing radical changes through the demands of business, and one of those is Massachusetts avenue, upon which a large number of residences have been transformed into stores or offices in both Boston and Cambridge in the last five years.

The block between Columbus avenue and the railroad bridge contains many stores and small shops, where only single houses and apartments were known a few years ago. The block between St. Botolph street and Huntington avenue is practically all given over to restaurants and stores, doing a good business.

The Boston Storage Warehouse Company, recognizing the demand for more small shops on the avenue, is constructing eight stores with a frontage of 25 feet each along the face of its structure, between Westland avenue and Astor street. Rothwells block, on the other side of the avenue between Dalton and St. Germaine streets, has been constantly occupied since it was built two years and a half ago, and also the Whittier block, corner of Belvidere street, completed about a year and a half ago.

It only seems a short time since the row of red brick apartment houses on the north side of Massachusetts avenue, between Norway and Haviland street, with their green shade trees, reaching almost as high as the roof, made way for the march of improvements.

The Fenway theater is one of the latest improvements, and represents upwards of a $200,000 investment. Another remodeled store is at the northwest corner of Boylston and Massachusetts avenue. The automobile industry, florists, grocers, tailors, etc., have more or less occupied business places between this point and the Harvard bridge, for a longer period than five years in some instances.

Over in Cambridge, Technology has held public attention for many months, but before the buildings were started a part of the vacant land beyond the Riverbank court was built upon and filled with permanent tenants in modern apartments. Now another large block of buildings is in course of erection, just beyond this locality, under the supervision of George Adams Woods.

Further along Massachusetts avenue, near Lansdowne street, W. J. Anglim located a number of industries, and with the cooperation of the Board of Trade and several real estate men, has done much to increase business enterprise.

Quite an attractive new three-story brick block has just been finished at 412 Massachusetts avenue. All of a dozen new or made-over buildings have improved the appearance of Central square.

Dr. A. P. Norris has about completed a block of three brick stores and offices at 708 to 712 Massachusetts avenue above the old postoffice in Central square. And the Cambridge Gas Light Company's stone building, as well as the Y. M. C. A. building in the neighborhood of City Hall, are both of recent construction.

Max M. Gilman, who built the large brick apartment house at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Hancock street not long ago, is putting up another four-story apartment house across the way.

At 954 to 964 Massachusetts avenue, corner of Bay street, Dana Hill, Joseph F. Fittinghoff, contractor and owner, is putting the finishing touches to a block of six brick stores, on the site formerly owned by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, who at one time intended to put in a subway entrance there.

One of the largest improvement projects on the avenue is the Longfellow apartments with main entrance at No. 1200, and exits on Bow and Arrow streets, not far from Harvard square. This structure is being erected by the National Engineers Corporation for William K. Bean and Dr. William D. Phelps, trustees of the Longfellow Trust. It will be six stories high and accommodate 86 families.

J. F. Downey, superintendent of building inspection for Cambridge, gave as a reason for the large amount of building activity in a number of sections at present that Boston capitalists have recognized that rapid transit which brings Harvard square, Cambridge, in touch with Park square, Boston, in eight minutes, and other sections in proportion, is a good place to put money for investment, and has resulted in developing not only the most modern living apartments, but has attracted high-grade factories.

DEMOCRATS' MAINE DATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Practically every member of President Wilson's cabinet will take part in the Democratic campaign in Maine, it was announced at national headquarters this afternoon. Secretary of War Baker will speak at Waterville, Aug. 24, at Lewiston Aug. 25 and at Bangor Aug. 26. Attorney-General Gregory will be at Portland Aug. 28 and at the Houlton fair the following day. Dates for Secretary Daniels and Secretary Redfield will be announced later.

MAJ. TOMPKINS GOES TO NORWICH

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—The war department has appointed Maj. Frank Tompkins, U. S. A., professor of military ethics and tactics at Norwich University. From the fall of 1910 to the summer of 1913 Major Tompkins, then a captain, was a member of the university faculty. He is now with the first Vermont cavalry at Ft. Ethan Allen, and, it is understood, were this regiment organized, he would have been its colonel.

LABOR RECORD OF MR. HUGHES IS POINTED OUT

Candidate Reads Laudatory Extracts From Paper—Adequate Compensation Law Favored

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Charles E. Hughes called attention to his record on labor questions, when Governor of New York, before a large audience here last night, declaring also for an adequate compensation law for persons engaged in interstate commerce."

"I desire to see our wasteful system of negligence actions replaced by proper compensation laws," he said. "That has been achieved in many states. The bill before Congress deals only with government employees. In my judgment there should be an adequate compensation act dealing with this, subject to the supervision of Congress, in employments in interstate commerce.

Mr. Hughes read an article which he said appeared in the official organ of organized labor in New York, when, in 1910, he was appointed to the supreme bench. The article follows:

"Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political corns, that he was the greatest friend of labor that ever occupied the Governor's chair at Albany.

"During his two terms he has signed 56 labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other state. He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his message to the Legislature, even going so far as to place the demand for a labor law in one of his messages to an extra session of the Legislature.

"Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this state since its erection in 1775—in 135 years. One third of these, exceeding in quality all others, have been enacted and signed during Governor Hughes' term of three years and nine months."

On his way north from Los Angeles Mr. Hughes made 14 stops for brief speeches in the San Joaquin valley. He will speak tomorrow at Reno, Nev.

Maine Statesmen Recalled

Speeches by Blaine, Reed and Frye Applied to Present by Ohio Governor

BANGOR, Me.—In the opening address of the Republican campaign here Tuesday night, Gov. Frank B. Willis of Ohio said: "Americans do not seem to think quite as much of their country as in the past. Is this not because of the indignities upon American citizens that have gone unnoticed and unavenged by the present administration while American warships were attacking Veracruz to drive Huerta out of power? American citizens in a town north of that city were obliged to appeal to the British consul for aid and they got it from him."

Governor Willis told of political rallies he attended as a boy in Ohio, where he heard Thomas B. Reed speak. Mr. Reed called attention to the value of protective tariff for American industries. Governor Willis declared that this is just as vital now to the prosperity of America as it was then. On another occasion he heard Senator William T. Frye of Maine speak on the necessity for an adequate American merchant marine, and later on another occasion, James G. Blaine, who sounded forth the idea of pan-Americanism that for 25 years continued to be a binding force to solidify the friendship of South and North America. Governor Willis applied these speeches to the present political situation.

Universal Service

Robert Bacon States Platform in Senatorial Contest

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Robert Bacon, whose petition as a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator has been filed, made his first public statement as a candidate yesterday. Earlier in the day he resigned as president of the National Security League.

Stating the grounds upon which he will ask the enrolled Republicans of New York to support him, Mr. Bacon declared: "We are an intensely personal people—America first, America prepared, America sympathetic with the weak and wrongly oppressed, America intrepid and fearless before wrongful encroachment by the strong, is the America of my vision and the goal of my effort.

"I am convinced that the only satisfactory solution of military preparedness of the nation—in fact, for the maintenance of the nation itself in a high place in the affairs of the world—is universal service."

Advisory Committee Named

Every Republican Branch Recognized in New Body Membership

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is an advisory committee representing every faction and shade of Republican belief which William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican national committee, has appointed to help in the campaign. The "Old Guard" faction is largely represented. The committee is as follows:

R. Livingston Beeckman, Governor of Rhode Island; Theodore E. Burton, former United States senator from Ohio; Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois and former controller of the treasury; A. O. Eberhart, former Governor of Minnesota; Charles W. Fulton, former United States senator from Oregon; Frank H. Hitchcock of New York, chairman of the Republican national committee in 1908 and postmaster-general in the Taft administration; Raymond Robins of Chicago, who presided over the national Progressive convention; Victor Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee and formerly member of the Republican national committee from Nebraska; John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, postmaster-general under Harrison; William L. Ward of New York; James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Champ Clark Returns Expenses

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives has returned to Democratic national headquarters the money advanced to him for expenses in opening the campaign in Maine last week. Mr. Clark, in a letter, explained that the payment of his own expenses for speechmaking constitutes the only way he can legally contribute to the cause, and that he had never yet accepted a cent of expense money from national Democratic committees.

Mr. Bryan to Aid President

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William J. Bryan's speaking tour in behalf of President Wilson will begin about Sept. 15, probably in Ohio, and will continue up to election day, it was announced today at national Democratic headquarters. It is planned to have Mr. Bryan speak in every eastern and middle western state except Missouri and Michigan.

SEN. UNDERWOOD HOLDS TO POLICY OF HIS PARTY

He Attacks Dyestuffs Industry Provision as Contrary to the Democratic Tariff-for-Revenue-Only Doctrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Oscar W. Underwood, principal author of the Underwood tariff law of 1913, took the floor of the Senate today against the increased dyestuffs tariff and the tariff commission provisions of the pending revenue bill. The proposal to encourage the dyestuffs industry in the United States he attacked as contrary to Democratic tariff-for-revenue-only doctrine. "If we compromise the fundamentals of Democratic doctrine for raising revenue," said Senator Underwood, "we abandon the justification of our being returned to power four years ago. The Underwood tariff law of 1913," he said, "was written on the basis of tariff for revenue only, and not for the purpose of building up special industries. There may be some protection involved in any tariff, but the purpose of the law is what should be considered. The 1913 tariff law conforms to Democratic doctrine—a tariff for revenue only."

In the debate now on the Democrats are trying to justify the need for $205,000,000 extraordinary revenue to be raised by the pending bill by citing the unusual demands for preparedness, while the Republicans are using the same figures to prove wastefulness and inefficient government.

Senator Smoot, who is an intensive student of revenue questions, said the appropriations this year would total $1,700,000,000, compared with only $1,114,000,000 last year; and, admitting an extraordinary expenditure of $390,000,000 for preparedness, there yet is about $200,000,000 above the normal to be accounted, which must be attributed to Democratic extravagance.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, defended the administration. Senator Penrose replied to him and moved to recommit the bill to the committee with instruction to report back a measure raising the needed revenue by tariff increases. Senator Curtis also made a speech attacking the administration.

Senator McLean of Connecticut asserted that the $400,000,000 extraordinary preparedness appropriations were justified, but that full $100,000,000 of the $1,700,000,000 was Democratic extravagance. Tariff on imports, instead of direct taxes, he said, should raise the money.

MORE AUTOISTS IN COURT

Frank S. Mead of Townsend street and George S. Goodrich of 18 Sunset street, both Roxbury, were before Judge Burke in the municipal court today charged with operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor, Goodrich also being charged with operating without a license. Both entered pleas of not guilty and at the request of counsel the cases were continued until Aug. 31. Mead was arrested by officers from station 16 who said that while he was going along Commonwealth avenue in the direction of Massachusetts avenue last evening he collided with an automobile in front of the Algonquin Club. Officers from station, said that Goodrich was arrested on Cross street, North End, while making a zig-zag course across the street, carrying a passenger. He was released in $500 bail.

WAKEFIELD TAX RATE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The tax rate was announced this morning by the assessors at $23.20, a reduction of $2 from 1915. The decrease was made possible by a gain of more than $500,000 in valuation, by lower state tax and the campaign of economy on town expenditures. The net tax levy is $286,780.16. The total valuation of the town is $12,824,446, a gain of $531,654. There are 3823 poll-tax payers, a gain of 44.

TWO CONTESTS APPEAR IN THE STATE TICKETS

Democrats Have Three Gubernatorial Candidates, While Two Republicans Seek Nomination to the Office of Auditor

Examination of the nomination papers filed with the secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts prior to 5 p. m. yesterday, the closing hour for filing for the primary, reveals but a single contest for the Republican and the Democratic state tickets each. The Democrats have a contest among Gen. Charles H. Cole, John R. McVey and Frederick W. Mansfield, all of Boston, for the gubernatorial nomination; the Republicans will be called upon to choose between Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, the present state auditor, and Joseph B. Brown of Brookline for the auditorship nomination.

The other candidates on the Republican ticket, all without opposition for renomination, are seeking reelection to state offices they now hold. They are Governor McCall, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Secretary of the Commonwealth Albert P. Langtry, Treasurer Charles L. Burrill and Atty.-Gen. Henry C. Attwill.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is unopposed for the Republican nomination for United States senator, and John F. Fitzgerald is unopposed for the Democratic nomination for this office.

The Prohibitionists filed nomination papers for only two of the six places on the state ticket. Chester R. Lawrence of Boston is their candidate for Governor and Alfred H. Evans of Hadley for Lieutenant-Governor. There is nothing to prevent a completion of the Prohibition ticket before the election in November, if the party cares to campaign for more than the two leading positions on the ticket.

Former Governor Foss did not become a candidate for any position, although nomination papers were circulated for him for several weeks as a candidate for United States senator. Friends stated today that he had sufficient signatures to qualify but decided not to file them.

The candidates for the state and congressional tickets follow:

FOR GOVERNOR

Republican—Samuel W. McCall of Winchester.

Democratic—Charles H. Cole of Boston, John R. McVey of Boston and Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

Prohibition—Chester R. Lawrence of Boston.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Republican—Calvin Coolidge of Northampton.

Democratic — Thomas P. Riley of Malden.

Prohibition—Alfred H. Evans of Hadley.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Republican — Albert P. Langtry of Springfield.

Democratic—Leon R. Eyges of Brookline.

FOR TREASURER

Republican—Charles L. Burrill of Boston.

Democratic—Henry N. Teague of Williamstown.

FOR AUDITOR

Republican—Joseph B. Brown of Brookline, Alonzo B. Cook of Boston.

Democratic—John B. N. Soulliere of Worcester.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Republican—Henry C. Attwill of Lynn.

Democratic—Joseph J. Donahue of Medford.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Democratic—John F. Fitzgerald of Boston.

Republican—Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant.

FOR CONGRESS

First District

Democratic — Timothy C. Collins of North Adams.

Republican—Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge.

Second District

Democratic—Theobald M. Connor of Northampton.

Republican—Frederick W. Gillett of Springfield.

Third District

Democratic—John J. Scanlon of Clinton.

Republican—Calvin D. Page of Southbridge.

Fifth District

Democratic—Roger Sherman Hoar of Concord.

Republican—John J. Rogers of Lowell.

Sixth District

Democratic—Arthur Howard of Salem.

Republican—Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton.

Seventh District

Democratic—Michael F. Phelan, William P. Connery, Jr., of Lynn.

Republican—C. Neal Barney of Lynn, Charles C. Johnson of Nahant.

Eighth District

Democratic—Frederick S. Dietrick of Cambridge.

Republican—Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge.

Ninth District

Democratic—Thomas J. Boynton of Everett.

Republican—Ernest W. Roberts of Chelsea.

Tenth District

Democratic—Peter F. Tague of Boston.

Eleventh District

Democratic—Francis J. Horgan and James T. Kenney of Boston.

Republican—George Holden Tinkham of Boston.

Twelfth District

Democratic—James A. Gallivan of Boston.

Republican—Charles B. S. Robinson of Boston.

Thirteenth District

Democratic—Robert E. Green of Brookline, William H. Murphy of Marlboro.

Republican—William H. Carter of Needham.

Fourteenth District

Democratic—Richard Olney, 2d, of Dedham.

Republican—Robert L. Raymond of Milton, Ezra W. Clark and Harry Howard of Brockton, Louis F. R. Langelier and Harry L. Kincaide of Quincy.

Fifteenth District

Democratic—Arthur J. B. Cartier of Fall River.

Republican—William S. Greene of Fall River.

Sixteenth District

Democratic—Ralph W. Crosby of Barnstable.

Republican—Joseph Walsh of New Bedford, William O. Souther, Jr., of Cohasset, John I. Bryant of Fairhaven.

PHILATELISTS IN BOSTON PAY VISIT TO STATE HOUSE

Following a morning spent in business session at the Hotel Bellevue, the visiting delegates to the thirty-first annual convention of the American Philatelic Society, and the members of the local branch of the organization in attendance, adjourned to the Massachusetts State House shortly after noon where a convention photograph was taken.

The business session was given over to the appointment of several new committees to sit during the coming year and the reports of committees which were not heard yesterday were read.

Tomorrow the Philatelists will hold their final convention meeting in the morning, and in the afternoon will take an automobile trip along the North Shore as the guests of the Salem Board of Trade.

Stamps of almost all the nations of the world were exhibited last night in the rooms of the Boston Philatelic Society in the Tremont building during the evening session of the annual convention of the national body of stamp-collectors, and many sales and exchanges of duplicates were made.

Oscar Hill of Boston, owner of one of the most complete collections of Finnish stamps in the world, placed his large collection on show and offered fellow-members the privilege of exchanging with him for duplicates, to enlarge their collections. Mr. Hill has more than 1,000,000 stamps of Finland, about 3000 being different and the remainder duplicates.

C. A. Howes, who was reelected president of the American Philatelic Society at the morning sessions of the convention, exhibited a complete collection of Chinese stamps. Stamps of the warring nations were again shown and a special collection of the issues of Austria, since the outbreak of the war, was shown by Fred Michael of Chicago.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FEDERAL FARM LOAN HEARING

CONCORD, N. H.—The federal farm loan board hearing here was well attended by bankers and farmers to hear the arguments for and against establishing a farm loan bank in northern New England. William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, presided, and gave everybody an opportunity to offer ideas along any line chosen. The board members asked questions of all those who came forward.

Prof. Jeremiah W. Sanborn of Gilmanton was the first to present himself, and his comprehensive knowledge of New Hampshire farm conditions being observed quickly by the board, he was asked many questions, and at the conclusion of his talk Mr. McAdoo requested him to prepare a brief on the conditions in New Hampshire for the information of the board.

The other speakers included Chairman James O. Lyford of the state bank commission, Robert E. Gould of Hopkinton, Arthur G. Symonds of Contoocook, George E. Robie of Canaan, Gen. Harry H. Dudley of Concord, Gordon Woodbury of Bedford, Clarence E. Carr of Andover, and President Albert O. Brown of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, Manchester.

Herbert Quick, a member of the board, said that the rates on farm loans in New Hampshire were lower than in any other state, the average being 5.3 per cent.

Today the commissioners are at Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. After the hearing the impression prevailed that Worcester, Mass., would be the choice for the location of the New England bank.

SUMMER SCHOOL A GREAT SUCCESS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania has just closed the most successful summer season it has ever had, not only in the number of students but in the studies and courses open to the men and women, who came from cities hundreds of miles away, says the North American. The total registration this year was 1043, and 614 of these were from outside cities, while 41 states and many foreign countries were represented. There were students from Texas and Canada, from China and the Philippines. The southern states and middle West were particularly well represented.

LOWELL CLUB SIGNS BURKETT

LOWELL, Mass.—The Lowell baseball club of the Eastern league announced today that it has signed Jesse Burkett to manage the team.

Chicago

By "The Canadian" or "The Dominion" from Montreal

CAN A RIDE BE A REST? YES!

on the luxuriously equipped expresses the "Canadian" and "Dominion." You don't have to bring your favorite paper along, you'll find it on the observation car; and the arrangement of meals is an exclusive Canadian Pacific feature. Valet service and buffet always open.

Leave Boston	9.30 A.M.	Daily	
Arrive Montreal	9.05 P.M.	"	
Leave Montreal	10.00 P.M.	"	"The Dominion"
Arrive Chicago	9.05 P.M.	"	"The Dominion" next day
Leave Boston	8.30 P.M.	Daily	
Arrive Montreal	8.30 A.M.	"	
Leave Montreal	8.45 A.M.	"	"The Canadian"
Arrive Chicago	7.55 A.M.	"	"The Canadian" next day

¶ Connections at Boston, Lowell, Nashua, St. Johnsbury, etc., from other sections of New England.

¶ An added feature is the through sleeping car service without change from Kennebunkport, Old Orchard, Portland, Me., etc., to Chicago via Montreal and "The Canadian."

BOSTON AND MAINE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
MICHIGAN CENTRAL

¶ No change of Stations in Montreal. Trains arrive at and depart from the magnificent new Canadian Pacific Windsor Street Station.

E. F. L. STURDEE, General Agent, Pass. Dept., Canadian Pacific Railway, 332 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

James Ian Macpherson, M. P., whom Lord Derby, the new British undersecretary for war, recently appointed to be his parliamentary secretary, had a distinguished university career. Educated at George Watson's College and at Edinburgh University, he became forensic medalist and prizeman and Celtic scholar, medalist and prizeman. Later, he founded and became honorary president of the Free Trade Union. He contested Wigtownshire, in the Liberal interest, in January, 1910, and East Rengrewshire in December of the same year. He was unsuccessful on both occasions, but, the following year, was elected for Ross and Cromarty, and has represented that constituency in the House ever since. Mr. Macpherson has written several interesting books, amongst which may be mentioned "Life at a Scottish University," "Satire in Celtic Literature," and "The Land Question."

Chester Harvey Rowell, the Californian journalist and publicist, who as a Progressive leader has had recognition on the committee selected by Mr. Hughes to manage his campaign, has been in consultation with Mr. Hughes during the "swing around the circle" which the Republican candidate has been making in California, and he has figured prominently in the dispatches sent East describing the status of the campaign and the friction between the Progressives and the Republicans. Mr. Rowell has had a rather unusual and varied experience as a student at universities at home and abroad, as a teacher in Illinois University, and as lecturer on civics, politics and journalism at the University of California. He was one of the founders of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League that challenged the conditions, political and commercial, which existed during the domination of the state by corporation interests, and he has worked since that time in the various "insurgent" movements that have substantially altered the situation which independent voters and self-respecting citizens face.

William Graves Sharp, United States ambassador to France, who has returned to the United States for a brief furlough, and for consultation with Secretary of State Lansing, is an Ohioan with a University of Michigan training in law. Elyria is his home, and there are the large manufacturing interests in which, prior to his dispatch to Paris, he was mainly employed. Following admission to the bar, in due time, he served as prosecuting attorney of Lorain county. Recognition from his party sent him to national conventions. In 1900 he was elected to Congress and there remained until, in July, 1914, he was nominated ambassador.

Ellison Durant Smith, junior senator from South Carolina, who, contrary to the wishes of the Democratic party leaders and the dictum of the party caucus, has forced discussion of the immigration bill by the United States Senate—at least to the extent of debating whether the measure shall have a place on the legislative program—is a farmer and business man. When elected to the Senate in 1908 he had just closed a successful career as field agent and general organizer of the Southern Cotton Association, which, under his direction, had flourished beyond the expectations of its founders. The unprecedented vote given to Mr. Smith in the primaries showed the hold he had on the planters and agriculturists of the state. His home is at Florence. His father was a well-known Methodist preacher, the Rev. William H. Smith. The boy was sent to the state university and then to Wofford College for his education. Graduating he took up with agriculture and, in due time, he became an organizer of the Farmers Protective Association, and later was sent to the Legislature.

COTTON STATES MERCHANTS MEET IN CONVENTION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—More than 1000 visitors were in attendance at the beginning of the three days' annual convention of the Cotton States Merchants Association. Governor Rye lent his official presence and many prominent citizens from seven southern states, who are leaders in their communities, were on hand to give and get ideas on community building and making life on southern farms better.

Governor Rye and Mayor Ashcroft delivered welcoming addresses for the state and city. Responses were made by G. S. Brickey, secretary of the Marianna (Ark.) Commercial Club, and Archibald Smith of Hendersonville, Miss.

The fact that the country merchant should be the head of his community and that he can, if he has a vision and foresight, be a factor of inestimable benefit and influence, was brought out by speakers of the organization. Pig poultry and canning clubs were urged, as was also the promotion of county fairs and other festivals. Mrs. N. D. White, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, appealed to the delegates for contributions to the fund for a $50,000 Confederate monument at Shiloh battlefield, on which there is lacking only $3000. The monument will be unveiled in October.

HARVARD MAN CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—Announcement is made at the University of Illinois of the establishment of an assistant professorship of aeronautics and the appointment of Elisha N. Fales of Buffalo, N. Y., to the place. Mr. Fales took his bachelor of arts degree from Harvard in 1905 and his bachelor of science degree in aeronautics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1911.

MAINE COLLEGE APPOINTMENT

ORONO, Me.—The University of Maine college office announces the election of DeWitt M. Taylor of Boston as assistant professor in mechanical engineering in the college of technology. He graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1906; had six years' practical work with an engineering firm, and for four years has been a member of the M. I. T. faculty.

Mary Elizabeth's Excursionists:

Before starting out to visit places of interest or bathing beaches in the vicinity of Boston, you can get here an early luncheon or a supply of candy, the quality of which is unsurpassed.

BREAKFAST 8 TO 11 LUNCH 11 TO 6

Corner Park and Tremont Sts., under historic Park Street Church

SUFFOLK COUNTY BOARD DEFENDS APPORTIONMENT

Members of Commission File Answer and Demurrers to Court Proceedings

In their answer and demurrers to the several proceedings against them, filed with the Massachusetts supreme court yesterday, the Suffolk county apportionment commission declare that the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon the respondents as commissioners to apportion Suffolk county into representative districts were political and not ministerial, judicial or quasi judicial; that the exercise of their discretion cannot be reviewed by any court, in any form of proceedings, and that their apportionment is final.

They deny that it was their duty to apportion the 54 representatives to which Suffolk county is entitled among the districts, in such manner that, as near as may be, there would be one representative for every 3258 legal voters.

They deny that they have violated any provision of the constitution and say that they have faithfully and impartially apportioned the representation of the county in the House of Representatives among the districts and in such manner equally as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts; and they deny that the petitioners or any of them have been deprived of any constitutional or statutory right to vote for as many representatives as legally they or any of them are entitled to.

They further say that they acted in good faith, in the exercise of their discretion, in accordance with article XII. of the amendments to the constitution of the commonwealth and the statutes relating thereto; that it was not physically possible to give one representative for every 3258 legal voters in view of the requirements of the constitution that they should not assign more than three representatives to the district and should not divide a town or a ward, and that the district should be made up of contiguous territory.

It is expected that the full bench of the supreme court will have an extra sitting early in September to hear the case.

Indications are that the controversy over apportionment of representative seats will extend beyond Suffolk county. Democrats in Essex county have already filed petitions for a review of the apportionment made in Essex county and Democrats in Norfolk, Worcester, Middlesex and Plymouth counties have petitions under consideration.

RUMORS ABOUT CONCESSION IN PANAMA DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further denial that any concession of land in the Republic of Panama is in the interests of Japanese have been received by the Panama legation here from both President Porras and President-elect Valdes, who state such facts as there are behind the rumor given circulation in some newspapers that a Japanese naval station near the Panama canal was the ulterior object behind a concession made to a certain Spaniard, Fernandez, alleged to be an agent of Japanese interests and to have secured the concession through the influence of President-elect Dr. Ramon Valdes.

President Porras cabled the legation that the concession of lands to Fernandez, for colonization with Europeans, automatically expired on Aug. 1, 1916, because of the concessionnaire's inability to carry out his contractual obligation as to the colonization. Fernandez, it is stated by the President, had the aid of farmers and other persons of standing who are resident in Almeria, Spain. After the expiration of the concession it was declared void by a resolution of the Panamanian government on Aug. 5.

NEW MAGAZINE TO START

John Kendrick Bangs, author, will resume his work as an editor after about 10 years' absence, when he starts a new magazine with its offices in Boston next fall in cooperation with Alfred Hampton Moorhouse, a local publisher. The magazine is to appear monthly and will contain reviews of art, literature and politics. Mr. Moorhouse said today the purpose of the publication will be to counteract "muckraking papers," and to keep alive the confidence of Americans in their own institutions. It is intended to be an "upbuilding institution" and to set forth for the thinking public items of interest. Mr. Bangs is now at Ogunquit, Me., for the summer and is not expected in Boston until the fall. He has been editor of various well known periodicals.

ELEVATED PLANS CHANGES

Changes providing more satisfactory and efficient service for Meeting House Hill and Uphams Corner patrons, and the rerouting of several of its lines in Cambridge, to relieve congestion in Central square, are announced by the Boston Elevated. These changes will go into effect on Sept. 2. The new running tables were posted this morning.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS

The special patriotic aids of the department of Massachusetts, Women's Relief Corps, gave a reception to the president, Mrs. Annie Poole Atwood, yesterday afternoon in Sewall hall. A feature was the presentation to Mrs. Poole of a string of pearls and other gifts.

PETITION FOR B. & M. RECEVER FILED IN COURT

(Continued from page one)

due on notes held by it, the petitioning company asks that a temporary receiver be appointed immediately, pending the appointment of a permanent receiver, and that full power and authority be given the receiver when appointed to operate all the railroads and property owned and controlled by the Boston & Maine. It also asks that creditors be restrained from interfering with the receivers in any way.

Taking up the financial status of the railroads in detail, the bill points out that although there was a surplus of $4,065,691 during the last fiscal year, the road was unable to meet its fixed charges out of earnings and was obliged to meet these to the extent of $2,500,000 out of its capital stock.

The bill states that during the next five years $10,000,000 will be necessary for permanent improvements throughout the system, and a larger sum could be used. In addition, there are contractural obligations amounting to $5,391,000 maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1917, for improvements already made.

The bill asserts that the financial results of the road's operation during the past four fiscal years were as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 13, 1913, surplus of $49,696; June 30, 1914, deficit of $2,044,742; June 30, 1915, deficit of $344,462; June 30, 1916, surplus of $4,065,691.

The petition then sets forth the properties owned and controlled by the road showing that the company has 2251 miles of steam railroads in New England, New York and Canada. It states further that the company's outstanding capital stock consists of 395,051 shares of common stock of par value of $100 and 31,498 non-cumulative 6 per cent preferred stock of par value of $100, making a total outstanding capital stock at par of $42,654,900, consisting of $39,505,100 common and $3,149,800 preferred.

The total outstanding bonds issued and assumed by the company amount to $43,338,000. Of these $1,000,000 is the debt of the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad Company, assumed by the Boston & Maine on May 9, 1890; $1,268,000 bonds of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester, assumed June 13, 1911.

The company is indebted to the amount of $13,306,060 on short term promissory notes now outstanding, of which $13,100,560 fall due Aug. 31, 1916. The remainder fell due Mar. 2, June 2 and July 17. Notes made by the Vermont Valley railroad to the amount of $2,300,000 are outstanding and due Aug. 31, and the Boston & Maine, as indorser, is liable on these. The petition states that it is not believed that the Vermont Valley will pay these notes and payment will be demanded of the Boston & Maine.

Outstanding otes of the Connecticut River Railroad Company amount to $2,000,000. These are due Aug. 31. They were given for the temporary accommodation of the defendant and the defendant is bound to issue stocks or bonds in payment of the indebtedness represented by them. The B. & M. is not the endorser of these notes.

That the Boston & Maine also guaranteed payment of the following notes is asserted in the bill: St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad Company, $1,328,000; Concord & Claremont, N. H., Railroad Company, $500,000; Petersborough & Hillsborough Railroad Company, $100,000, due July 1, 1917, and Portland Union Railway Station Company, made jointly with the Maine Central, $30,000, July 1, 1927.

The bill includes a table showing the amounts the company was obligated to pay during the last fiscal year as rentals in the nature of dividends upon the stock of several companies taken under leases. The total of these outstanding on June 30, 1916, amounted to $110,502,277 and interest, dividends, etc., accruing to June 30 amounted to $5,544,242. The bill asserts the road also paid in most cases, interest upon the debt of lessors and expenses of maintaining there separate organizations.

The bill states that, in addition, the Boston & Maine was obligated to pay and actually did pay interest on its bonds amounting to $1,754,980, and interest on its unfunded debt of $1,271,581 during the last fiscal year. To meet these rentals and interest and the annual contribution to its sinking fund the road needed $7,270,095.

This total, says the bill, represents the amounts the road had to pay and did pay, but it does not include interest and commissions on Boston & Maine notes paid in advance of June 30, amounting to $944,497. At the close of business on August 17, says the bill, the company had on deposit and in its offices $8,107,717.26.

In the way of securities, the company has 5619 shares of Boston & Lowell valued at $730,470; 3335 shares of Concord & Montreal, valued at $300,150; 5 per cent five-year gold notes of the Maine Railways Company, amounting to $124,310; notes of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, amounting to $750,000, and notes of the Connecticut River Railroad Company, $485,000, a total of $2,389,930.

For paying the company's maturing obligations, says the petition, the total quick assets available are approximately $10,497,647.26.

The petition was filed yesterday afternoon during a lengthy session of the Boston & Maine directorate held at the North station, at which further extension of notes amounting to $13,300,000 and falling due Aug. 31 was voted to be "inexpedient."

Three times in the current year the outstanding notes of the Boston & Maine have been renewed as follows: From March 2 to June 2, again to July 17 and then to Aug. 31, the discount rate being fixed at 6 per cent.

The directors of the road discussed the question of making a detailed statement by way of reassuring the stockholders, but at length agreed that such a statement might defeat its own purpose. The only word given out by the management following the meeting was a brief statement made by President James H. Hustis just before he hurried out of the city on a train bound for Washington to be present during the conference of railroad officials regarding the demands of their employees for an eight-hour day. Mr. Hustis said:

"In the opinion of the directors of the Boston & Maine railroad it is inexpedient to attempt a further renewal of the notes falling due Aug. 31.

"A creditors' petition for a receiver has been filed in the United States district court, and in due time the Boston & Maine will file its answer thereto."

The attitude of the Boston & Maine interests is expressed in the following statement from one closely allied with the situation:

"There will be no opposition to a receivership from B. & M. interests, but the plan for a reorganization by no means has been given up. It has been only postponed by the attitude of certain Concord & Montreal and Connecticut interests. Their opposition has compelled the application for a receivership.

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the action of the directorate in declining to recommend another extension of the floating indebtedness, with the knowledge that such declination must entail a receivership, was taken solely for the conservation of all the parts of the system.

"There is no feeling on the part of the Boston & Maine directors against those leased line people who have for the present blocked the reorganization plans. The B. & M. directors are sufficiently broadminded and farsighted to study and plan for the ultimate good of the entire system."

The Intercontinental Rubber Company, which brought the action, owns, through subsidiaries, some 2,000,000 acres of land in Mexico and 2,500,000 acres in Belgian Congo.

Should the leased lines all agree to plans for reorganization which have occupied the attention of the management for a long period, it is believed even now that receivership may be avoided, although certain of the minority stockholders contend that a receivership is the best course for their interests.

Thus far, however, the reorganization plans have been effectually blocked by the Concord & Montreal and the Connecticut River railroad interests which are holding out for a plan of scaling down dividends.

It is the failure of these leased lines to agree to the plans for reorganization that has resulted in receivership proceedings. So much time was occupied in drafting such plans, which one after another were turned down, that the state Legislature of Maine and Massachusetts agreed to extend the time in which to complete reorganization until July 1, 1917.

The most recent plan presented to the leased lines was determined upon last February by the Boston & Maine directors, with Judge Marcus P. Knowlton, representing the New Haven railroad, dissenting. This plan, which was approved by the Fitchburg and the Boston & Lowell roads, included the following features:

Purchase or consolidation of part or all of the leased lines by giving to leased line stockholders preferred stock in new company to an amount sufficient to give leased line stockholders same return on investment as at present.

Preferred stock in new company not cumulative for three years.

During that period dividends to be paid as earned.

New money for purpose of consolidated company to be raised by assessment of Boston & Maine common stockholders of $5 a share or compulsory purchase by them of new preferred stock to the amount of four-tenths of their present holdings.

New Haven trustees of Boston and Maine stock to give assurance that their holdings, when sold, will be distributed to the general public and not sold to any one interest.

Judge Knowlton has held from the first that a receivership could hardly be avoided and might be really the best thing. He has also maintained that the plan for reorganization offered by the parent system was also altogether too favorable to the leased lines.

The plan as amended last May provided for a new company with capital stock of $101,595,090. According to the plan the leased line stockholders were to receive first preferred shares aggregating $57,539,000, while the second preferred were to be exchanged for Boston & Maine preferred and for Hampden to the amount of $4,500,000; the common, amounting to $39,505,300, to replace the old stock.

To certain interests the receivership application is understood to have come as a surprise. Some believe that an obstacle may be encountered in the receivership proceedings when it comes to attempting to show the court that a road earning $10 on a share is insolvent.

In case a single receiver is appointed in response to the petition it is believed that President Hustis would likely be named, since the proceedings are friendly. Judge Knowlton, who is one of the federal trustees, and Henry B. Day also are mentioned as likely to be named if more than one receiver is appointed by the court.

Whoever may be appointed receiver will be vested with great power in the conduct of the road's future. In all probability a receivership would not result in any material changes on the system, which since the coming of Mr. Hustis to the presidency has steadily gained in business and in efficiency. Such a receiver, instead of reporting to the directorate of the road, would be answerable to the court.

Those in close touch with the situation have held right along that receivership would result disadvantageously to the leased lines as well as to the road's small stockholders. In this connection, however, Attorney Jones in filing his petition yesterday said that the interests he represents have at length arrived at the conclusion that the situation would not be improved by further delay and that a receivership was practically the only course left to settle the matter. Mr. Jones was in consultation with the directors at their meeting yesterday.

Whether receivership means dissolution of the Boston & Maine and its subsidiaries is a question being debated today. It is pointed out that such a step would mean a sacrifice of considerable property, such as shops and yards, which recently have been developed to a considerable extent for joint use of the many lines comprising the Boston & Maine system.

Plan Called Unfeasible

Minority Stockholders' Part Payment Proposal Criticized by Sec. Nichols

A. B. Nichols, secretary to President James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine railroad, said today that the road could not pay any part of the $13,300,000 notes maturing this month as proposed by Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association, in a communication submitted to the directors yesterday as representing 63,000 shares of common and preferred stock of the company. Mr. Nichols said it is because of its inability to pay off any part of this indebtedness that it has acquiesced to receivership.

Mr. Crooker's proposal was that cash payment be made to holders of notes maturing Aug. 31 amounting to 25 to 50 per cent and that the unpaid balance be renewed for six to 12 months at a discount rate of 5 per cent per annum.

FEW RELIEF APPLICATIONS

Latest reports of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, 79 Kilby street, for the relief of the families and dependents of Massachusetts national guardsmen now on the Mexican border, state that there has been but one application for aid each day of this week so far. The total of the fund is now almost $76,000.

Of the 50 or more soldiers who left the border for Massachusetts on Monday the association believes that several will be found on their lists, and that consequently the dependents of these guardsmen will notify them to discontinue their weekly "salary." Whether the association is notified or not, said Mr. Morey, the names will be dropped when we hear of the discharge of the men.

LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Thomas Sterling, proprietor of a mercantile establishment at Green and Chardon streets, was before the municipal court of Boston today to answer a complaint of an inspector of the state board of labor and industries, who charges that he permitted minors in his employ to work in violation of statute, notwithstanding warnings. He pleaded not guilty and the case was continued to Aug. 29. The case of Cohen & Harrison, who operate a mercantile establishment at 28 Lowell street, West End, charged with not posting a schedule of working hours for minors, also was continued to Aug. 29.

DIFFERENCES ARBITRATED

Differences between the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and its engineers and firemen, which Mayor Curley was asked to adjust, are being arbitrated without the interference of the authorities, both sides announcing that they believe an agreement can be reached without outside assistance. President C. L. Edgar of the company will return to the city Sept. 11.

Last Few Days of Our Great Annual

August Furniture Sale

Consisting of special purchases, surplus lots and odd pieces from manufacturers of national reputation with mark-downs from our own stock

At Prices Much Below the Original Values

The importance of this sale has kept pace with the constantly increasing business of our Furniture Store. This year the sale has been prepared in a broader way, presenting more variety than ever before.

For these last days many new lots are being brought forward and the selections will prove equally as good as on the first day.

Incidentally it may be interesting to know that the Furniture Sale this year has made a new record, far exceeding any previous August.

Also: Our Annual August Sale of Rugs

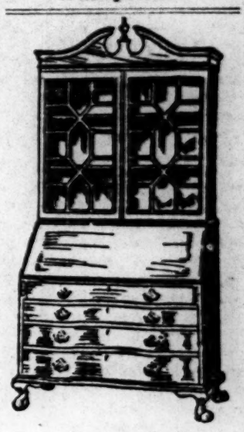
An occasion when unusual offerings in both Oriental and Domestic Rugs are to be obtained.

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston.

A Sample Item



Colonial Secretary

A model of dignity and beauty—44 inches wide and 90 inches high. Serpentine front, separate panels in latticed doors. Exceptional value.

95.00

GERMAN STEAMER WILLEHAD RETURNS TO ITS ANCHORAGE

The North German Lloyd steamer Willehad is back in its place in East Boston today along with the four other interned German liners. The work of scraping, painting and overhauling the vessel was completed yesterday at Simpson's drydock and when the vessel took on a large supply of ice, provisions and coal, rumors at once sprang up along the waterfront that the Willehad was going to New London to act as a convoy to the German super submersible Bremen, which is expected at that port. Officials of the North German Lloyd said today that no orders had been received to move the vessel from Boston.

Charles Kuehlewein, manager of the Boston office of the North German Lloyd, said the vessel was cleaned simply as a precautionary measure to keep it from becoming a total loss. Ninety tons of mussels were scraped off the hull of the steamer. Similar work will be done on the other German liners as soon as steps have been taken to secure large enough drydocks. Mr. Knehlewein says the line has been making efforts to secure consent from the United States government to use the drydock in the navy yard to clean the Kronprinzessin Cecelie as Simpson's drydock is too small for such a large vessel.

DETAILS GIVEN OF ARCTIC EXPEDITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jerome Allen of Maquoketa, Ia., a member of the Hovey Arctic expedition, which met with misfortune on the way to the relief of the MacMillan exploration party, arrived here Tuesday on the Scandinavian-American line steamer Hellig Olov, with details of the expedition's failure.

Dr. E. O. Hovey, in charge of the relief expedition, and his party left New York in July, 1915, on the power schooner George B. Cluett. The vessel was caught in the floes early last winter near Cape York off the northerly coast of Greenland.

Mr. Allen, Dr. Hovey and others in the party then started on a 1300-mile dog sledge journey across Greenland in January to get aid, but Dr. Hovey after traveling about 60 miles had to return to the ship.

After two months' traveling, Mr. Allen said, the sled party reached Egedesminde, a Danish settlement, where they took a steamship for Denmark. Subsequently the steamship Denmark was dispatched to relieve those remaining on the Cluett.

MASSACHUSETTS GUARD NOT PAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Money for payment of the Massachusetts National Guard is in Texas, having been sent there some time ago, and war department officials cannot understand why it has not been paid.

After receiving a telegram from some members of the guard on the border Tuesday, Senator Weeks went to the war department to learn why they had not been paid and was informed that the money was available and ought to have been paid. The matter is being investigated.

NEW COINS TO BE READY NEXT MONTH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Between now and the 1st of September, when they will go into circulation, $40,000 worth of the new coins, consisting of half-dollars, quarter-dollars and dimes, will be turned out every day by the United States mints in this city, Denver and San Francisco. The corrected die for the quarter-dollar was sent to Philadelphia Monday together with the designs for the dimes and half-dollars, which have been ready for some time.

According to the descriptions, the design for the half-dollars is a higher type of art than the coins that have for so long been familiar. The markings are not so prominently cut and the coin has a much smoother appearance. On one side of it is the figure of the Goddess of Liberty holding in one arm a bunch of olive branches. Above the figure are the words, "In God we trust"; below it is the word "Liberty." On the opposite side of the coin there is a spread eagle grasping an oak twig in his talons as he stands upon a rock. At the top is printed "The United States of America" and at the bottom "Half Dollar."

The dime is of a sharper cut, on one side is the head of a woman. Over the head is printed the word "Liberty" and in the lower left-hand corner the date. The obverse side of the coin has a bundle of Roman "fasces" tied tightly together, with an axe and a strong oak stick. Below the cutting is the Latin quotation, "E pluribus unum." One side of the quarter has the full figure of a woman coming through a gate in a wall. On the opposite side there is pictured an eagle in flight.

TWO TRADE BOARDS HOLD JOINT OUTING

More than 300 members of the Roxbury and Roxbury Crossing boards of trade united today for the first annual outing of the organizations at Pemberton inn. The members closed shop at noon and proceeded to Pemberton, after having passed through the streets of Roxbury in an automobile parade. Sports and a dinner are on the program. A baseball game between the two boards will be a feature. Cups and other prizes will be presented to the winners of the various events. Mayor Curley is expected to be present.

MANY GUESTS TO BE AT FAIRBANKS FAMILY REUNION

Every Massachusetts chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution as well as the state chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution have been invited to participate in the fourteenth annual reunion of the Fairbanks family in America to be held at the old Fairbanks homestead in Dedham next Saturday. Last year more than 800 members of the family and their friends were present and this year considerably more than this number are planned for, coming from all parts of the United States.

Formal exercises begin at 1:30 p. m., at which Henry Irving Fairbanks of Dedham will preside. These exercises will be patriotic and will commemorate the two hundred and eightieth anniversary of the building of the old homestead by Jonathan Fairbanks in 1636. These exercises will be held in a big tent erected on the grounds for the occasion.

Speakers will include Philip F. Turner of Portland, Me., the vice-president general of the national Sons of the American Revolution; the Rev. Charles E. Barton of Oak Park, Chicago; William Sumner Appleton of Boston, secretary of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities; Henry O. Fairbanks, former mayor of Quincy, Mass, and Mrs. Frank Dexter Elllison of Belmont, Mass., state regent of the D. A. R. Music will be furnished by a quartette.

Aside from President Fairbanks, the officers of the association are as follows: First vice-president, Albert C. Fairbanks of Allston; second vice-president, Maurice Hart of Roxbury; secretary, Mrs. Louise Balcome Peabody of Roxbury; treasurer, Frank H. Fairbanks of Boston; directors, Miss Ella A. Fairbanks of Boston, Miss Amie Fairbanks of Milton, Mrs. Norman K. Smith of Roxbury and Fred A. Bryant of Waltham; historian, Mrs. Mary Wright Bryant of Waltham.

SEATTLE PAPERS CURTAIL EDITIONS

SEATTLE, Wash.—To curtail the consumption of news print paper, the Seattle evening papers yesterday eliminated their early morning editions, combining their 9:30 a. m. and noon editions into one edition at 10:30 a. m. Hereafter four regular editions will be issued daily instead of five.

Filene's

The annual August sale of new furs is on

French hand-made blouses for less than usual

We know women of limited means who confine themselves to two blouses in order to have French ones.

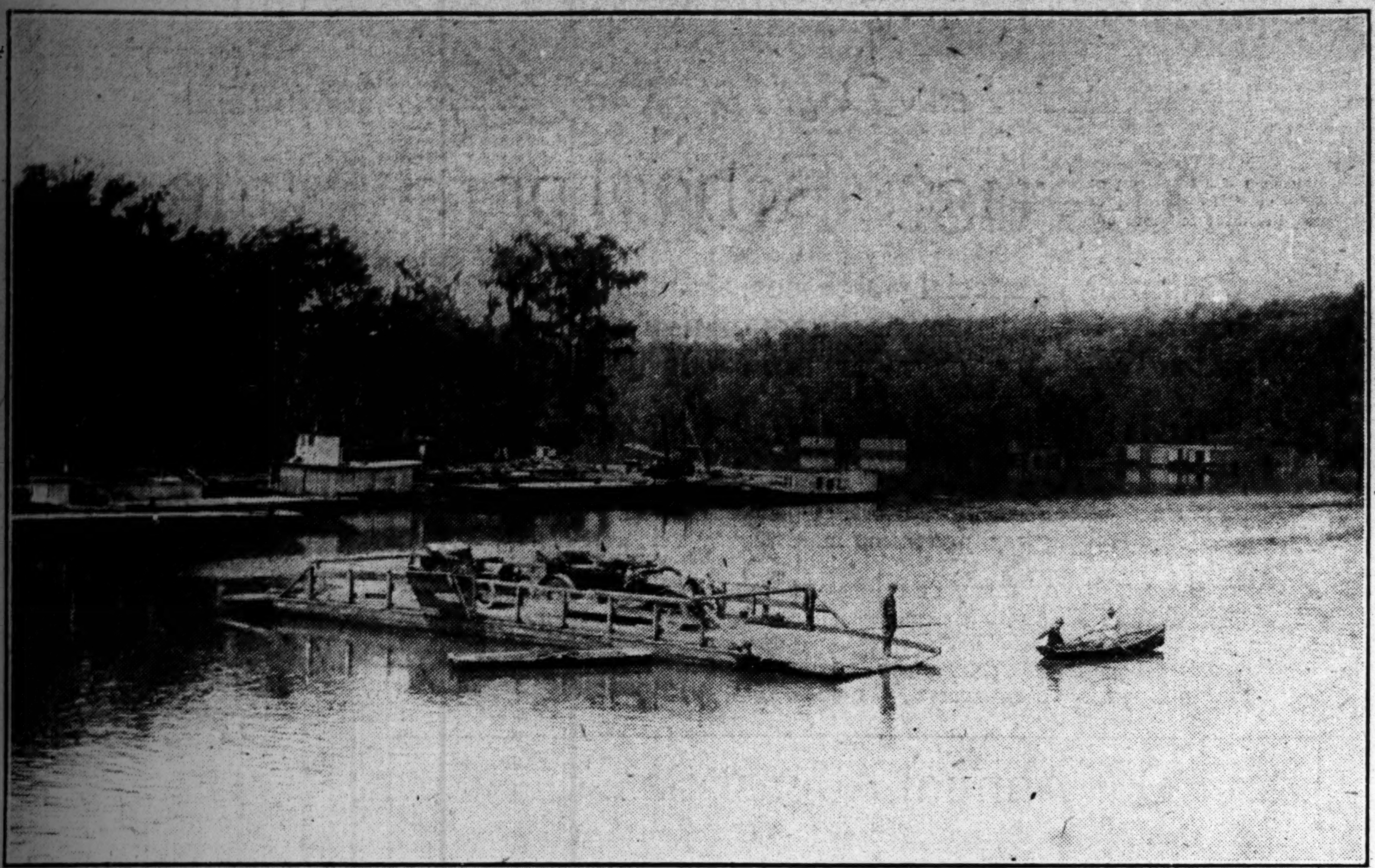
Recent shipments have included hand-made blouses as low as $5, and all over the country the stores report an unusually big business in French blouses.

—The blouses that have just come are of batiste and voile. Some are very simply trimmed with drawn-work; some are embroidered in back and front; some combined with lace, $5, $7.50, $10, $15.

New striped and plaid silk blouses in Autumnal reds, light greens and purples, $7.50.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Fifth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



By courtesy National Highways Association

Ferry crossing the Mermenton river in Louisiana

SOUTHERN ROUTE ACROSS COUNTRY HAS ITS CHARMS

Jefferson Davis Highway Proposed by the National Association Would Follow the Gulf of Mexico and Mexican Border

The following article relating to a national highway in the United States is the twelfth of a series appearing in The Christian Science Monitor describing the vast system of proposed government-owned transcontinental roads designed to serve 85 per cent of the nation's population. This article deals with the Jefferson Davis highway.

XII.

Most southerly of all the east-and-west transcontinental routes proposed by the National Highways Association, the Jefferson Davis highway follows the entire Gulf of Mexico coast from Miami, Fla., to Brownsville, Tex., a distance of 1880 miles, and from that point continues 1900 miles along the Mexican border to San Diego and Los Angeles, in California, its total length being 3780 miles.

The highway is named in honor of the leader who was so highly esteemed by the South two generations ago. It is a route of considerable educational, industrial and military importance, traversing nine states which mark the southernmost boundary of the United States.

From Miami, its eastern terminus, the Jefferson Davis highway follows the Tamiam trail through the beautiful tropical verdure of the everglades to Marco, on the gulf, and thence north along the Florida west coast to Tampa, a distance of 630 miles. Throughout all this region the great problem of road building, as well as of agriculture, is drainage. The water must be made the servant instead of being allowed to be the master.

Tampa, the second largest city in Florida, has a fine harbor, and many beautiful palm-shaded boulevards. Going northward from Tampa the highway follows the gulf shore as far as Aripeka, where it turns inland to Brooksville, and continues northward through the great orange, grapefruit, and winter vegetable areas of the central lake region to Lake City. This is a hilly country, studded with hundreds of charming lakes.

At Lake City the highway turns westerly to Tallahassee, the state capital. From Tallahassee it continues westerly through Marianna and De Funiak Springs to Milligan, where the road divides into two optional routes to Mobile, Ala.—one turning northward across the state line to Atmore, Ala., and thence southward through Bay Minette to Mobile; the other route going southward through Milton to Pensacola—Florida's third largest city and chief lumber port—and thence westward over the state line to Seminole, Ala., and northward across Mobile bay to Mobile.

Mobile, at the head of the bay, is the chief port of Alabama, and forms the outlet for a great portion of the cotton, lumber and iron products of the state. There are large lumber mills in this city.

Going westward from Mobile there is but one route, which crosses the state line to Pecan, Mississippi and continues to Pascagoula, from which it follows along the shore to Gulfport, Bay St. Louis, and Ansley, Mississippi. The highway then crosses the state line into Louisiana, and goes along the peninsular between Lake Borgne and Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans. The portion of the Jefferson Davis highway from Tampa to New Orleans, a distance of 750 miles, is over the Old Spanish trail.

New Orleans has an excellent harbor on the Mississippi river, and has grown to be the largest trading center in the South. It has the largest export trade of any port in the United States except New York, consisting largely of cotton, sugar, rice, corn and lumber.

The highway continues westerly from New Orleans through the rich delta land, where again drainage and highways must be accomplished simultaneously, through Morgan City, Lafayette and Lake Charles, across the state line to Orange, Texas, and thence through Beaumont to Houston.

Houston is the commercial metropolis of Texas, and by way of the ship canal to Galveston bay, the principal outlet for the cotton, petroleum, cattle, rice, and sugar which are produced in that great state. From Houston the road goes southwesterly through Wharton to Victoria, whence there are two routes offered—one straight west through San Antonio, and the other south along the Gulf of Brownsville, the southernmost point of Texas. The 800 miles from New Orleans to Brownsville is called the Gulf Coast Highway. At Brownsville this southerly route turns sharply northwest, following the Mexican border through Laredo, and joining the other route at Del Rio.

San Antonio is an important railroad center, and has a large trade in southwest Texas. The Alamo, famous in the early history of Texas, is at San Antonio. Westward from Del Rio there is again a split in the highway—one route going north away from the Mexican border, through Ozona, Ft. Stockton, and Marfa to El Paso—the other following closely all along the border, and joining the other route just before reaching El Paso.

El Paso is the largest city on the southern frontier of the United States, and the principal railroad entrance to Old Mexico. It is 900 miles along the border from Brownsville to El Paso, over the Border Military highway.

Westward from El Paso there is but one route, which crosses the state line into New Mexico at La Union, and thence over the desert through Deming and Lordsburg to the Arizona line near Steins, N. M. Crossing into Arizona the route is southwesterly, still in desert country, through the rich copper mining and smelting region around Douglas and Bisbee, near the Mexican border, and then northward again through Tucson, the thriving city where the University of Arizona is located, to Phoenix the state capital, and an important outfitting point for the mining districts of the central part of the state.

From Phoenix the route is down the Gila river to Yuma, where the Gila flows into the Colorado river, less than 20 miles from the Mexican border. There are large government irrigation works around Yuma which "make the desert blossom." From Yuma the highway crosses over the Colorado river into California and thence through the wonderfully fertile region of Imperial valley, part of which is several hundred feet below sea level.

Thence the route lies along the Mexican border to San Diego, the beautiful seaport city of southern California, and then northerly, up the Pacific coast, through rich and varied agriculture, to Los Angeles, 1000 miles from El Paso. Los Angeles is the metropolis of the Southwest, and the western terminus of this great ocean-to-ocean national highway.

The Jefferson Davis highway, which has been thus located, and has been urged upon Congress by the National Highways Association as part of its nation-wide system of roads, is much of the way unimproved as yet, and in many places indeed is impassable in wet weather. For the most part it traverses regions which are but sparsely settled, and which therefore cannot afford the expense of paving this road so as to make it passable and safe at all seasons of the year. Yet since it borders the whole of the gulf coast and the whole of the Mexican frontier it is of immeasurable importance to the nation, and should, say the national highways advocates, be built, owned, and constantly maintained by the national government as a means of social and commercial intercourse, and for military defense.

Jefferson Davis highway, stretching 3780 miles from Miami, Fla., to Los Angeles, Cal.

AERO CLUB OFFICERS GIVE TOUR RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials of the Aero Club of America have returned from a tour of investigation among the aviation centers of America and Canada whose chief result will be the submission of a report to the war department, for its assistance in organizing an aerial reserve corps. This report, it is said, will express the conviction that the aviation section of the United States army, which has charge of organizing the corps, can obtain best results by following European and Canadian practice.

LAFAYETTE DAY TO BE OBSERVED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sept. 6 will be observed as Lafayette day in the United States as the result of a movement fostered by the Lafayette anniversary committee. Ambassador Jean J. Jusserand of France will be a guest of honor at a dinner to be given in this city. Exercises will be held also at the Chamber of Commerce, the city hall or Fraunce's tavern. One hundred prominent New Yorkers have been invited by the Lafayette anniversary committee to act as a citizens committee on arrangements.

EXCHANGE NAME CHANGED

The name of the Oxford exchange in the Boston telephone directory is to be changed to Beach in October. This is done to facilitate the work of the office and avoid the confusion which results from having a name which also is the name of a town in the state. Many names proposed were rejected because they offered difficulties.

ROAD WORK IN NATIONAL FORESTS BEGUN

Allotments Made by Secretary Houston to Various States of $10,000,000 Fund According to Area and Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for work under the federal aid road act has just been announced by Secretary Houston in spending the $10,000,000 appropriated by the federal aid act for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails with or partly within national forests.

Tentative allotments to the principal national forest states are as follows: Alaska $46,280, Arizona $59,795, Arkansas $11,294, California $140,763, Colorado $62,335, Idaho $108,010, Montana $69,901, Nevada $19,195, New Mexico $42,622, Oregon $127,794, South Dakota $8115, Utah $40,982, Washington $91,739, Wyoming $40,566. In addition, a total of $9552 has been tentatively assigned to Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and Oklahoma, while the eastern states, Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, in which the government is purchasing lands for national forests, have been allotted $21,057.

"In general," said Secretary Houston, "the states and counties will be required to furnish cooperation in an amount at least equal to 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the surveys and construction. However, upon a satisfactory showing by the applicant state or county that such proportion of cooperation is inequitable, it may be altered and the ratio of cooperation fixed upon a basis equitable to both the state or county and the United States."

The method followed in apportioning the money was explained by Secretary Houston as follows: Ten per cent of the amount available each year will be withheld as a contingent fund. One half of the remainder will be allotted to the states in amounts which will be based on the area of national forest lands in each state. The other half will be apportioned on a basis of estimated value of timber and forage resources which the forests contain. Amounts apportioned but unexpended within three years, and any balance of the contingent fund which remains unapportioned at the end of each year, will be reapportioned on the same basis as the original allotments.

The two groups of states to which lump sums are allotted are, it is explained, to be considered as single units of apportionment. Apportionments now to be made are for the current fiscal year only. Thereafter new apportionments will be made, giving consideration to the number and character of applications made by the state and county officials for expenditures on specific projects. These applications must be filed with the district foresters in the seven national forest districts on or before Jan. 1 of each year, for the fiscal year beginning the following July 1.

The determination of the projects upon which funds will be expended during the current fiscal year will be made on the basis of applications which must be filed with the district foresters on or before Oct. 1, 1916.

Each statement must contain a statement of the public needs to be served by the proposed road and the manner and extent to which it would aid in the development of resources upon which communities within or adjacent to the national forests are dependent, and must also show the general location of the proposed road and its estimated cost.

As already stated, in general states and counties must be prepared to furnish cooperation equal to at least 50 per cent of the estimated cost of surveys and construction. This cooperation may be in the form of money, labor and materials, or the construction of roads. Where other factors are equal, the approval of a project may be determined upon the relative amount of cooperation offered. Many applications have, it is stated, already been received for expenditures upon specific projects.

HAWAII TO HAVE COUNTY FAIR

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Eighty-five medals and 28 silver cups have been donated as prizes for the winning exhibits at the second Hawaii county fair, Sept. 22-23, to be held in Hilo, says the Star-Bulletin.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue **NEW YORK** *34th Street*

On Thursday and Friday

"McCreery Linens"

Remarkable Reductions

300 Irish Linen Satin Damask Tablecloths, size 2x3 yards ....regularly 5.00, **3.75**
400 dozen Irish Linen Satin Damask Napkins, to match, 24x24 inches....regularly 5.00, doz. **3.75**
300 dozen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels....regularly 4.00, doz. **3.00**
200 dozen Hemmed Huckaback Towels....regularly 3.00, doz. **2.25**
400 dozen Bleached Turkish Bath Towels....regularly 4.00, doz. **3.00**
200 dozen Glass and Kitchen Towels, name woven in red; hemmed....regularly 3.75, doz. **2.75**
300 Real Madeira Hand-embroidered and Hand-scalloped Luncheon Sets, including one 24-in. centrepiece, six 6-in. doylies and six 10-in. doylies....regularly 5.00, **3.25**
200 dozen Real Madeira Hand-scalloped Tea Napkins with hand-embroidered corners regularly 6.50, doz. **4.75**
400 dozen Hand-embroidered Linen Tea Napkins....regularly 5.00, doz. **3.25**

Blankets, Comfortables & Spreads

200 pairs White Wool Blankets....regularly 6.00, pair **4.50**
240 Comfortables,—silkoline covered; cotton filled....regularly 2.50, **1.90**
200 Crochet Bed Spreads....regularly 1.50, **1.10**

New and Complete Stock of
ORIENTAL RUGS
At Much Less Than Actual Values

Extra Fine Persian Mosul Rugs....30.00
Rich, silky pieces in useful small and medium sizes.
Persian Muskabad Rugs....125.00 to 157.00
Attractive designs in red, blue and tan; room sizes; excellent weaves for living room use. actual values 175.00 to 225.00
Royal Kirmanshah Rugs....187.00
Exquisite pastel colorings; room sizes; at less than wholesale prices. actual values 250.00 to 300.00

Special
100 Royal Wilton Rugs, Size 9x12 ft.......regularly 45.00
33.50

PHILADELPHIA TO GET 1919 MEET OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—While final decision concerning holding the triennial conclave of the Knights Templars in this city will not be made until the conclave committees approve the housing accommodations of Philadelphia, there is little doubt that the 1919 meeting will be held here. Arrangements are already under way to make this the best arranged event of its kind in the history of the order. It is expected that more than 100,000 knights, representing every section of the United States, will take part in it. It will be the first time since 1876 that such a body of high officers of the Knights Templars will have assembled in Philadelphia for official business.

In order to carefully investigate the housing arrangements for the conclave, Dr. A. Howard Thomas, past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, is in receipt of a letter stating that a committee consisting of M. E. Sir Lee Stewart Smith of Pittsburgh, grand master of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templars of the United States; R. E. Sir Leonidas P. Newby of Knightstown, Ind., grand captain-general; R. E. Sir Joseph K. Orr of Atlanta, Ga., deputy grand master; R. E. Sir John D. Mullan of Rochester, N. Y.; R. E. Sir Robert S. Teague of Montgomery, Ala.; R. E. Sir Albert W. Mattoon of New Haven, Conn., and R. E. Sir Herman Junker of Pittsburgh, would come to Philadelphia on Saturday, Sept. 23, and at the same time inspect the Knights Templars of Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania at their annual field day exercises in Fairmount park.

Information has been received at Masonic Temple that California Mounted Commandery No. 1, comprising in its ranks nearly every millionaire of San Francisco and other large cities in California, has offered its services as official escort in the triennial parade to Grand Master Smith. The offer has been accepted.

BIRD AND GAME DIRECTORY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The seventeenth annual directory of officials and organizations concerned with the protection of birds and game in the United States and Canada, revised to July 15, 1916, has just been issued by the bureau of biological survey, United States department of agriculture. It presents in convenient form the addresses of persons from whom information may be obtained concerning the game laws. It shows the date of establishment of each state commission or wardenship, the changes which occur in such offices, and the publications issued by game officials.

GUTHRIE WOMEN TO ERECT BUILDING

DALLAS, Tex.—A special to the News from Guthrie, Ok., says the women of the city and county have organized a building association and will build and equip a building at the Cimarron Valley fair grounds to serve as women's headquarters and house all women's exhibits. The building will be located near the entrance and be the handsomest building on the grounds and the money to erect it will be contributed or raised entirely by the women.

SAMUEL SHEINFEIN LODGE

Officers of the Samuel Sheinfein lodge, Independent Order Sons of Israel, have started a campaign for 1000 members. The work is being carried on under the direction of Samuel Sheinfein, chief of captains, and three teams. The lodge was founded three years ago, and has as its aim the development of democracy and citizenship among its members. At the present time it has a membership of more than 500.

Send for Sample of
Sea Moss Farine

That's the cheapest way of learning how good it is. A single trial usually convinces thrifty housekeepers it is most toothsome and economical food article. Blanc Mange like Grandma used to make. Jellies, Ice Cream, Puddings, etc., from new recipes satisfy even the hard-to-please. Send postal now.

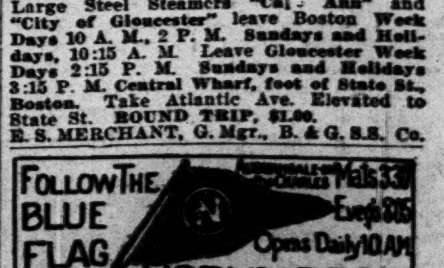
A 25c. pkg. makes 16 Quarts Desserts.

At Grocers or by mail direct.

LYON MFG. CO.
7 South Fifth Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOUCESTER AND NORTH SHORE
Large Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave Boston Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M. Sundays and Holidays, 10:15 A. M. Leave Gloucester Week Days 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays 3:15 P. M. Central Wharf, foot of State St., Boston. Take Atlantic Ave. Elevated to State St. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
E. S. MERCHANT, G. Mgr., B. & G. S.S. Co.



PROVINCETOWN
100-Mile Round Trip $1.25
Big Iron Steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., weekdays 9.00 A. M. Sundays and holidays 9.30.
CAPE COD S. S. CO. Tel. Fort Hill 2685.

REAL ESTATE

William S. Hall, trustee, has sold to Gene D. Eustis the four-story brick and swell-front dwelling situated at 558 Tremont street, near Waltham street and Union park. The property is assessed for $11,400, of which $6400 applies on the 1075 square feet of land.

Sale of the five-story brick residence at 285 Margin street, corner of Hale street, is announced today.

The parcel is taxed for $29,800 which includes $13,000 on the 1996 square feet of land. The purchaser was Francerco Sarcerno and the grantor was Salvatore Cannava.

Robert H. Gardiner and Francis C. Welch, trustees of the Nickerson Land Trust, have sold to the Boston school of physical education the tract of land containing 64,440 square feet, fronting 311 feet on Jamaicaway and 275 feet on South Huntington avenue. The buyer intends to at once improve the property with buildings, playgrounds and the like, for the purposes of the institution. Joseph Balch was the broker.

MEDFORD PROPERTY SOLD

The improved property at 20 Mayberry avenue, Medford, has been sold by George W. Wilder to L. W. Eddy. It consists of a three-family frame house and about 4950 square feet of land, assessed for $6300. The sale was made through the office of E. N. Rolland.

BACK BAY TRANSACTION

Final papers have just been placed on record whereby Anna M. Richards has sold the brick, 3½-story, octagon front dwelling at 11 Gloucester street, between Commonwealth avenue and Marlborough street. The purchaser was Harriet A. Parker. The property is assessed for $16,500, which includes $8200 on the 1368 square feet of land.

PURCHASE IN WEST ROXBURY

Esther Seltzer has purchased from Max Berenson the property at 342 Blue Hill avenue, corner of Creston street, formerly Grove street. The parcel consists of a four-story apartment house, with a store on the lower floor. The 1703 square feet of land is taxed for $2100, and the total assessment is $8900.

SALE IN ROXBURY

Deed has gone to record in the sale of the 2½-story frame dwelling at 17 Catawba street, Roxbury. The total assessment is $2800 of which $800 is on the 2712 square feet of land. The grantor was William E. Chandler and the purchasers were Annie E. and James M. Sawdy. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Warren st., 162-166, ward 16; Jane L. Webb, Elmer R. Chapman; garage.
Columbia rd., 1612, 416 K st., ward 10; S. W. Johnson, O. A. Johnson; brick dwelling.
Columbia rd., 1614, ward 10; S. W. Johnson, O. A. Johnson; brick dwelling.
Hanover st., 458-460, ward 5; V. Savanoe et al., M. J. Markangele; brick stores and tenements.
Brigham st., 10, ward 2; M. Sirianni, F. A. Norcross; alter tenements.
Kittredge st., 298, ward 23; Emily Young; alter dwelling.
Birch st., 13-19, ward 23; B. F. Cobleigh; alter postoffice.
Fairmount av., 211, ward 24; W. E. Piper; alter dwelling.
Dale st., 21, ward 16; J. H. Horn; alter dwelling.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued Tuesday:

Army Orders

Major Earl C. Carnahan, twenty-eighth infantry is attached to the first infantry, and will proceed to Honolulu. Second Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, twenty-second infantry will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston with a view to his examination for detail in aviation section.

Navy Orders

Lieut. R. A. Koch, detached aid on staff commander, submarine force, Atlantic fleet, Aug. 31, to bureau of navigation. Lieut. D. C. Ramsey, detached, Perkins to one month's leave. Lieut. C. H. Want, detached Jupiter, to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ens. R. N. S. Baker, detached Arkansas, to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ens. William Nelson detached Neptune to Massachusetts Institute of Technology Ens. H. O. Touey, detached Birmingham, to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ens. J. I. Hale, detached Wyoming, to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ens. F. M. Earle, detached Yankton, to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ens. G. W. Nelson, detached Rhode Island, to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ens. F. E. Pelton, detached receiving ship at San Francisco, to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ens. R. J. Valentine, detached to Yankton.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Chattanooga, at La Paz; Nanshan, at anchorage; Atlas, Rodgers, at Boston; Solace, at Cape Haitien; Wasp, at New York.

Sailed—Ammen, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Benham, Birmingham, Duncan, Dubuque, Ericsson, Fanning, Jarvis, Jupiter, Kearsarge, McCall, Melville, Monaghan, Paulding, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, O'Brien, Winslow, Newport, for maneuvers. Glacier, San Diego for San Francisco. Jacob Jones, Boston for Newport; Neptune, Guantanamo for Veracruz. Yorktown, La Paz for San Diego. The Rowan has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Aug. 25
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Aug. 26
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Aug. 25
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Aug. 26
*Stockholm, for Gothenburg	Aug. 26
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Aug 26
California, for Glasgow	Aug. 26
Calabria, for Naples, via Gibraltar	Aug. 28
Baltic, for Liverpool	Aug. 31
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Aug. 31
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Aug. 31
Finland, for Liverpool	Sept. 1
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 2
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 2
*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 2
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Sept. 5
Roma, for Lisbon-Marseilles	Sept. 5
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen	Sept. 6
Adriatic, for Liverpool	Sept. 7
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	Sept. 9
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Sept. 9
Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 12
*United States, for Copenhagen	Sept. 14
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Sept. 16
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Sept. 16
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
*Pannonia, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 16
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 19
Kroonland, for Liverpool	Sept. 19
Lapland, for Liverpool	Sept. 21
Andania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 23
Duca d'Aosta, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 23
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Sept. 23
St. Paul for Liverpool	Sept. 23
*Tuscania for Liverpool and Glasgow	Sept. 23
Cretic, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 27
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Sept. 28
Alaunia, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 30
California, for Glasgow	Sept. 30
New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 30
Saxonia, for Liverpool	Sept. 30

Sailings from Montreal

Missanabie, for Liverpool	Aug. 26
Ausonia, for London	Aug. 31
Feltria, for Bristol	Sept. 2
Scandinavian, for Liverpool	Sept. 2
Corinthian, for London	Sept. 7
Northland, for Liverpool	Sept. 9
Athenia, for Glasgow	Sept. 12
Folia, for Bristol	Sept. 12
Carthaginian, for Glasgow	Sept. 13
Grampian, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
Pretorian, for Glasgow	Sept. 16
Saturnia, for Glasgow	Sept. 19
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 21
Sicilian, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Southland, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Cassandra, for Glasgow	Sept. 26

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Philadelphia, for New York	Aug. 26
Grampian, for Montreal	Sept. 1
Orduna, for New York	Sept. 2
St. Louis, for New York	Sept. 2
Kroonland, for New York	Sept. 5
Lapland, for New York	Sept. 6
Southland, for Montreal	Sept. 7
Sicilian, for Montreal	Sept. 8
St. Paul, for New York	Sept. 9
Tuscania, for New York	Sept. 9
New York, for New York	Sept. 16
Saxonia, for New York	Sept. 16
Baltic, for New York	Sept. 20
Finland, for New York	Sept. 21
Scandinavian, for Montreal	Sept. 22
Carpathia, for New York	Sept. 23
Philadelphia, for New York	Sept. 23
Adriatic, for New York	Sept. 27
Northland, for Montreal	Sept. 28
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 30

Sailings from London

Ascania, for Montreal	Sept. 5
Andania, for New York	Sept. 5
Alaunia, for New York	Sept. 12
Ausonia, for Montreal	Sept. 23
Corinthian, for Montreal	Sept. 29

Sailings from Bristol

Feltria, for Montreal	Sept. 26

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York	Aug 25
Athenia, for Montreal	Aug. 26
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Aug. 26
Pretorian, for Montreal	Sept. 2
Saturnia, for Montreal	Sept. 2
Tuscania, for New York	Sept. 8
Cassandra, for Montreal	Sept. 9
California, for New York	Sept. 16
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 29
Athenia, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Sept. 30

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York	Aug. 30

Sailings from Bordeaux

Chicago, for New York	Aug. 26
Espagne, for New York	Sept. 2
Lafayette, for New York	Sept. 9
Rochambeau, for New York	Sept. 16

Sailings from Genoa

Cretic, for Boston	Aug. 31
Canopic, for Boston	Sept. 19

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	Aug. 30
Kristianiafjord, for New York	Sept. 20

Sailings from Gothenburg

Stockholm, for New York	Sept. 20

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York	Aug. 24
Oscar II., for New York	Sept. 7
Hellig Olav, for New York	Sept. 21
Frederik VIII., for New York	Sept. 28

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Aug. 23
*Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong	Aug. 26
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Aug. 29
*Ventura, for Sydney	Sept. 5
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	Sept. 6
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 9
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Sept. 13
*Mouna, for Sydney	Sept. 13
*Selyo Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 14

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong	Aug. 26
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 1
*Inaba Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 5
Mexico Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 8
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 10

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of Asia, for Hongkong	Sept. 7

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

*Monteagle, for Vancouver	Aug. 30
*Yokohama Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 30
Tacoma Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 4
*China, for San Francisco	Sept. 5
*Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	Sept. 6

*Carries United States Mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Sagamore	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Horatius	Buenos Aires	July 8
Memphian	Manchester	Aug. 12

THURSDAY, AUG. 24

Idomeneus	Hongkong	July 5

FRIDAY, AUG. 25

City of Madras	Calcutta	June 27

TUESDAY, AUG. 29

Southerndown	St. Nazaire	Aug. 18
Panaman	Buenos Aires	Aug. 9
Anglian	London	Aug. 18
Colorado	Hull, Eng.	Aug. 16

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30

Egyptian Transport Calcutta		July 7

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1

Royal Prince	Manila	
Lucerio	St. Nazaire	Aug. 20

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2

Foyle	London	Aug. 20

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

near Smolary resulted in the capture of 50 prisoners and two machine-guns.

In the Luh and Graberka sector and farther to the south Russian attacks broke down, generally speaking, in our curtain of fire. Near Pdeniaki and Zwyzyn the Russians penetrated a small portion of a trench, and near Zwyzyn they had not yet been driven out.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis. Repeated counter-attacks on both sides of Charny-Chermoah against our new positions on the Stepanski and on Kreta height met with no success whatever.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—Today's communique reports the Germans twice attacked the new British trenches south of Thiepval last night. In the first attack the Germans were driven out after gaining a foothold, while the second was completely repulsed, the Germans losing heavily. Last night there was rather more hostile artillery fire.

The British war office statement issued last night follows:

Western front: Between Martinpuich and Bazentin we gained a farther 100 yards of enemy trenches. South of Guillemont we carried out a successful enterprise in the German lines and captured one German machine gun. Hostile artillery was quieter today along our front.

As a result of yesterday's operations south of Thiepval and near Mouquet farm we took 164 prisoners. Farther north on the British front there is nothing to report except considerable hostile artillery activity opposite Aix-Noulette and south of the Ypres-Comines canal.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday—A communique reports bombardment of the French front lines and communications north and south of Maurepas, but an infantry attack did not follow. South of the Somme, after intense artillery preparation, the Germans attacked south of Estrees and west of Soyecourt the trenches captured on Aug. 21. They gained a footing at some points.

The war office last night issued the following statement:

The battle continued on Aug. 21 on the whole front of the allied armies on the Salonika line. In the center the British-French forces have violently bombarded Bulgarian positions on both sides of Lake Doiran, while our infantry established itself on the southern spurs of the Beies mountains.

West of the Vardar our troops have occupied a line of heights near Ljumnica and have maintained their positions at all points in spite of violent counter-attacks by the Bulgarians,

The Serbian army has continued its progress in the mountainous zone between the Cerna and Moglenica rivers. On the two wings the Bulgarians, at the cost of very heavy losses, have succeeded in pushing back our advance detachments. On one end of the line the covering detachment, which attacked on Aug. 20 west of Seres Bulgarian forces more than a division in strength in order to delay their march, has fallen back on the Struma. All the passages of the river are solidly held by the Allies. On the extreme left wing the Serbian army, after a very hot battle lasting two days, which was undertaken to retard the advance of the right wing of the Bulgarians, has retaken its principal defensive position in the neighborhood of Lake Ostrovo.

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

North of the Somme the artillery continued to be active on a large portion of the front. During the night we made some progress in the outskirts of Clery.

In the wood which our troops took on Aug. 20, south of Guillemont, we captured two more field guns, bringing up to eight the number of guns which fell into our hands in this engagement.

South of the Somme minor operations enabled us to occupy several portions of trenches southwest of Estrees and east of Soyecourt. We took prisoners.

Northwest of Soissons one of our detachments succeeded in carrying out a surprise attack on a German trench on the remainder of the front.

Yesterday one of our pilots brought down an Albatross aeroplane, which crashed to the earth near Languevolson, near Nesles. Furthermore, four enemy biplanes which were attacked at close quarters by our aviators fled in a damaged condition.

Last night one of our aerial squadrons dropped 79 bombs on the railway stations and lines of Tergnier and Noyon, on the water station of Pont-le-Veque, and on the station at Appily. Our aviators report that severe fires were caused. All our aeroplanes returned undamaged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Wednesday—South of Kresto last night, an official communique states, an enemy gas attack was repulsed with heavy losses. In the Sereth region the Austrians resumed the offensive at some points, but were everywhere repulsed. Near the source of the Pruth, the Russians captured two heights north and south of Koverla mountains on the Hungarian frontier.

The Turks, who resumed the offensive on the line of the town of Ellenmsikhchadij-Maden, situated on the coast were with the cooperation of the fleet driven back to their positions. West of Lake Van, the Russian offensive is developing, three officers and 174 askaris being made prisoner.

The war office statement for yesterday follows:

On the western front the situation is unchanged.

In the Caucasus the fighting in the direction of Diarbekr is developing favorably to us. We occupied a considerable portion of enemy territory west of Lake Van, where an entire company of the Seventeenth Regiment fell into our hands.

West of the Eastern Euphrates we captured 10 officers and 215 Askaris, as well as four machine guns and three light guns.

In Persia our detachments defeated Turkish cavalry in the region of Uchnu. Near Kalapassova we drove back the Turks a considerable distance westward.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Wednesday—A communique states the Austrians vigorously shelled the Italian positions in the Astico valley but did not develop an infantry attack. The Austrian effort to advance on the Asiago plateau was stopped by Italian fire. In the Tofana area, after artillery preparation, some detachments of Alpine troops and infantry carried strong Austrian positions on the western slopes of Third Tofana and in Travenanzes valley, the Austrians losing heavily.

Another official communique announces the continuation of artillery activity directed at disturbing the work of consolidation on both sides. Austrian batteries hit Gorizia hospital on Monday.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Wednesday—An official announcement by the Sofia war office which bears the date of Aug. 20, follows:

On account of the military operations of the entente in the Vardar valley, extending east of the Struma north of Tachimo lake, our left wing began on Aug. 18 a general offensive. Bulgarian troops advanced in the Struma valley, occupied the town of Demirhissar and, after an engagement near the town of Seres, repulsed the British and French on the right bank of the Struma and occupied the left bank between Butkova and Tachimo lakes. Detachments, following their orders, advanced between the Struma and the Mesta.

In the Vardar valley British and French troops have been during the past 10 days unsuccessfully attacking our advance positions south and southwest of the town of Doiran, suffering heavy losses from our infantry and artillery fire.

Our right wing, after a victory over the Serbians near Florina, successfully pursued our plans. Yesterday we occupied the railway stations of Banica and Ekshisu on the railroad from Salonika to Florina and reestablished railroad connection with Monastir. South of Presba lake we occupied the villages of Zuezdabiolitpsa and Bresnitza, thus interrupting definitely connection between Koritsa and Florina, as well as between Koritsa and Kastoria.

Another official statement says:

All the Serbian positions on the Malka Niezeplania have been taken, and the attack is progressing. The Serbians, who several times commenced counter-attacks on Dzemaat-Jeri and in the Moglena region, have been sanguinarily repulsed.

Between Buthkova and Tahince the French forces have been driven over the Struma. Further east the Smijnica Plaina ridge has been captured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Wednesday—The Austro-Hungarian statement of Aug. 21 follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: West of the Moldava, Bukowina and on the heights south and southwest of Zabie, where during our occupation two officers, 188 men and five machine guns were brought in, the Russians made vain attempts to regain lost ground. On both sides of Tartar pass the fighting is continuing, with the situation unchanged.

On the railroad south of Wielone a hostile detachment was repulsed.

On the Bystritza-Powoverska and north of the Dniester the situation is quiet.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Near Smolary and south of Stobychva we conducted minor successful enterprises. Near Ruska-Yzervisocoe all Russian attempts to enlarge their positions on the west bank of the Stokhod broke down under heavy losses.

SUBMARINE E 23 SAID TO HAVE SUNK GERMAN WARSHIP

Commander Believes Battleship Sank After Being Struck by a Second Torpedo

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The admiralty announces that the submarine E-23, Lieutenant-Commander Robert Turner, had returned from the North sea and reports that she made a successful torpedo attack last Saturday upon a German battleship of the Nassau class. The commanding officer reports making a second attack upon the vessel, which was being towed back to harbor in a damaged condition, and believes she sank after being struck by a second torpedo.

The German statement, the announcement adds, that a British destroyer was sunk and a battleship damaged last Saturday is without foundation.

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday—An admiralty statement was issued yesterday as follows:

Detailed reports in regard to the success of German submarines are now at hand. A German submarine, at about 5 p. m. on Aug. 19, sighted five small British cruisers steaming southward, accompanied by two flotillas of destroyers, behind which were six battle cruisers, strongly protected by destroyers. The submarine succeeded in firing on (torpedoing?) one of the protecting destroyers, which had four funnels and apparently was of the Mohawk type. In a short time the destroyer which had been hit sank, her stern rising high above the water.

Immediately the entire British squadron turned on its heels. The submarine thereupon attacked a small cruiser of the Chatham type, discharging two shots. The ship immediately showed a heavy list and stopped. On account of strong protection given by the British ships it was not until 2½ hours later that the submarine succeeded in renewing the attack on the cruiser, which at that time was being towed. Just as it fired another shot the submarine observed a destroyer which, about 300 yards away, was proceeding toward the submarine at top speed in an attempt to ram it.

The submarine immediately plunged deep into the water. A moment later a loud detonation was heard above.

Hostile destroyers pursued the submarine until dark. It has returned undamaged.

The small cruiser which was severely damaged was destroyed later on by another German submarine.

Particulars of the Nassau class are as follows: Built, 1909; displacement, 18,900 tons; speed, 20 knots; armament, 12 11-inch guns, 12 5.9-inch guns, 20 light guns and 6 torpedo tubes; complement of men, 960.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel, swordfish and groundfish were offered at the fish pier today, mostly at firm prices, although haddock sold cheap, owing to a plentiful supply during the past few days. The schooner Lotties Merchant with 14,000 large and medium sized mackerel arrived Tuesday afternoon but sold today. Swordfish arrivals: Reita 42, Two Brothers 46 and Mabel Leavitt 87. Groundfish arrivals: Str Wave 80,700 pounds, Str Spray 74,200, Str Crest 87,000, Str Heroine 69,700, schrs Ruth and Margaret 80,600, Annie Perry 34,000 and W M Goodspeed 47,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $2.75@3.75, steak cod $13, market cod $4.75@5.75, pollock $5.75, large hake $4.25, medium hake $3.25, cusk $5.25, swordfish $17, and mackerel $13.

Sailing from port today the steamer Sachem will go to Liverpool with a large cargo of general merchandise. On the way the vessel will stop at La Pallice, France, where several hundred horses will be landed for the French government. Another sailing is the British steamer Devonian, also for Liverpool, and carrying a large supply of rough shells and provisions for the British government.

Three vessels were reported at Gloucester today, the Buema with 130 barrels salted mackerel and Mary F. Sears and steamer Foam from Boston. More of the Boston vessels are reported on the way owing to the dull haddock market at Boston.

Members of the crew of the fishing schooner Benjamin Smith, Capt. Martin Welch, received $154.11 for their share of the recent mackerel trip, when they landed 385 barrels salted mackerel, it was announced today. The vessel stocked $7200, one of the best stocks made this year on a single trip, according to the Boston fish bureau.

The steamer Kentuckian arrived in port today from Buenos Aires after a 20-day passage. A large cargo of wools, hides and other merchandise was brought on the steamer.

The United Fruit Company's steamer Ciboa, Capt. Carsten Koller, arrived here today from Sosua, San Domingo, with 20,692 stems of bananas aboard. With the skipper is his wife, Mrs. Ragnhild Koller, said to be one of the most skillful women navigators visiting this port. She has been going to sea since childhood and in addition to seamanship understands languages and is a musician.

SOMERVILLE PLAYGROUNDS

More than 1000 children took part in the annual play-festival and exhibition on playground work at Central Hill park, Somerville, this afternoon. There were representatives of 11 playgrounds in the various events which included a procession around the field by all the children, an exhibition of singing-dances by the smaller girls, folk dances, drills and stunts by the boys. Prizes were given for the best work in the competitive drills. Music was furnished by the Somerville band, and in one section of the field there was on display handiwork, done by members of the sewing and embroidery classes.

Mandel Brothers
Chicago

Annual school preparation sale

—an occasion when mothers turn Mandelward to fill the requirements of the young folk soon to resume school duties—assured of meeting a thoro anticipation of every demand of the school or college boy or girl.

"Drezwellsley" frocks for college "young women"; at 17.50

Charmingly simple dresses of durable serge and cut on straight lines; the frocks plaited and with stitched belt and side pockets; the collar detachable; choose navy, green, brown or black; see cut. Flappers' sizes, 13, 15, 17; misses' sizes, 14, 16, 18.

Regulation sailor dresses, for girls; $5

A special group of frocks of French black serge, in regulation sailor style and with plaited skirts; sizes 6 to 16 years; $5 about one-half underprice.

Girls' school dresses, 7.75

Of serge and made with two pockets and prettily embroidered; see picture. Choose navy, red or green; 6 to 15 years. Comprehensive selection autumn dresses for girls' school wear; $5 to 18.50. *Fourth Floor.*

Students' suits with two pairs long trousers and vest; $20

New autumn styles with three-button "belter-back" coats, with four patch pockets and soft rolling lapels; full lined coats; straight hanging trousers, with cuff bottoms. Attractive selection of new fall patterns; 33 to 38 chest.

"American Boy" school suits, 8.50

All-wool suits in new fall styles, and with two pairs of trousers, lined and reinforced; wide assortment of patterns; sizes 7 to 18 years. *Second floor.*

Boys' "Right Shape" shoes, 2.95

Of calfskin, with leather or "neolin" soles and rubber heels. Girls' shoes of calf or kidskin; button models; cloth or kid tops; sizes 7 to 11, at $2.50; 11½ to 2, at $3; 2½ to 5, at $3.50. *First and second floors.*

HAHNE & Co.
NEWARK, N. J.

A Smart New Model

Among the distinctive styles designed for Fall is the suit illustrated. It is Smart in every detail of design and tailoring. Made of fine Velour Cloth with the 38-in. coat lined throughout and trimmed with the Seal collar and cuffs, which are a feature of the new season's suits in the better grades. The skirt is a new model with gathered back, belt effect, plaited sides. The price

$49.50

Other New Styles

in Women's Fall Suits are now shown at Hahne's in interesting variety that is being added to almost daily.

At $17.50, $22.50, $25.00 and up.

Hahne's—Second Floor

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCK MARKET IRREGULARLY STRONG TODAY

Steel Again Leading Feature of New York Trading—Boston & Maine Drops in Local Market on Receivership Action

Moderate boom conditions continued in the early New York stock market today. Trading was active. United States Steel common once more made a new high record price. It started the session with a 12,000-share block at 98¼, up a point from yesterday's closing figure. It rose half a point additional, and then eased off a large fraction. Reading, Erie, Union Pacific and St. Paul were strong. Advances of a point or more were numerous throughout the list. Railway Steel Spring, American Can, Colorado Fuel, Crucible Steel, Lackawanna Steel and Mexican Petroleum were other leaders in the advance. There was profit-taking at the best level.

With the exception of Boston & Maine, which lost several points on account of the apparent closeness of a receivership for the road, the first few minutes of trading on the local stock exchange were marked by generally higher prices. American Zinc preferred, Butte & Superior, Calumet & Arizona and Utah Copper gained more than the average.

At the end of the first half hour a reaction was in progress in both New York and Boston.

Before midday the tone became highly irregular. Good advances were quickly followed by sharp declines and again substantial gains were recorded. Steel got up to 99 after touching 97½. Lackawanna Steel opened up ⅜ at 78⅜, moved up to 79¼ and declined more than a point. International Nickel opened up a point at 41¾, improved to 42 and then fell under 41. The motor issues were weak. Studebaker opened off ¼ at 128, recovered the fraction and then dropped well under 127. Willys-Overland opened off ¾ at 47¾, improved to 48⅜, dropped to 46 and then advanced to around the opening price. Tennessee Copper opened off ⅜ at 25⅜, rose to 28¼ and declined more than a point before midday.

Boston & Maine, after opening down 3½ points at 38, rose to 39 and then dropped to 37 on the local exchange. It recovered about a point before midday. New Haven opened off ½ at 61 and declined a point further. Gulf common opened unchanged at 70½, declined to 69¼ and recovered a point. Swift & Co. opened off a point at 145 and advanced to 148. United Fruit opened unchanged at 165, improved ½ and declined a point during the first half of the session.

A good demand for the copper shares featured the early afternoon trading. Steel, after selling well above 99, receded a good fraction before the beginning of the last hour. U. S. Smelting was active and higher.

New York total sales, 1,118,700 shares; $3,989,000 bonds.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 4587 tubs 8910 bxs 260753 lbs butter, 1448 bxs cheese, 4769cs eggs; 1915 2465 tubs 570 bxs 160463 lbs butter, 263 bxs cheese, 2742 cs eggs.

Today 12652 pkgs butter, 4481 bxs cheese, 13409 cs eggs; 1915, 11361 pkgs butter 7688 bxs cheese 12279 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Aug 22—Egg market firm; cases returned 22½c, new cases included 23c.

CHICAGO, Aug 22—Butter market firm; extras 31c, extra firsts 30@30½c, firsts 28@29c, packing stock 23½@24½c, receipts 10,697 pkgs. Egg market firm; firsts 25@25½c, ordinary firsts 23@23½c, dirties 15@20c, checks 12@17c, refrigerators 26½@27¾c; receipts 11,696 cases.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

July—		Increase
Oper revenue	$14,255,787	$1,292,584
Oper expenses	8,603,827	803,769
Oper income	5,048,215	455,680

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 66⅜c, up ⅛c.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Probably local showers this afternoon and tonight, cooler; Thursday fair and cooler, light westerly winds.

For southern New England: Scattered showers and thunderstorms this afternoon or tonight, cooler; Thursday fair, cooler.

For northern New England: Showers this afternoon or tonight, cooler; Thursday fair and cooler.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	79	10 a. m.	85
12 noon	90	2 p. m.	91

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	78	New Orleans	80
Buffalo	64	New York	78
Chicago	64	Philadelphia	82
Cincinnati	64	Pittsburgh	72
Denver	56	Portland, Me.	68
Des Moines	56	Portland, Ore.	64
Jacksonville	78	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	64	St. Louis	62
Nantucket	70	Washington	74

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	4:50	High water,	
Sun sets	6:33	7:11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.	
Length of day	13:34	Moon rises	Morn

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:03 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Ju	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Alaska Gold	16⅞	17	16¾	17
Al-Chalmers	25½	25¾	25	25
Am Ag Chem	77	77⅞	77	77
Am Bank Note	40	40	40	40
Am Beet Sug	89	89¼	88¼	89¼
Am Can	61¾	62¾	61⅛	61⅜
Am Car Fy	64½	64½	62½	62¾
Am Coal Prod	148⅞	149	148⅞	149
Am Cotton Oil	53	53	52⅞	52⅞
Am Cot Oil pf	99	99	99	99
Am H & L pf	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼
Am Ice Sec	28⅛	28½	28	28½
Am Lin Oil	22¼	22¼	22	22
Am Linseed pf	50⅞	50⅞	50	50
Am Loco	79½	79½	77½	77½
Am Loco pf	106	106	105¼	105½
Am Smelting	100½	101	99¾	100½
Am S Sec A pf	94	94	94	94
Am S Sec B pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
Am Smelt pf	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
Am Steel Fy	57	57	56⅛	56⅛
Am Sugar	110½	110½	110⅛	110⅛
Am Sugar pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
Am Tel & Tel	132	132	131½	131¾
Am Woolen	47⅛	47½	46¾	46¾
Am Woolen pf	98	98	98	98
Am W Paper pf	27	27	27	27
Am Zinc	34⅜	35⅝	34⅜	34½
Anaconda	86⅜	87⅞	86	87
Associated Oil	70	72	70	71¾
Atchison	105⅛	105¼	104¾	104¾
Atchison pf	99	99⅞	99	99
At Coast Line	115	115	115	115
At Gulf Ct	70½	70½	69½	70½
Bald Loco	82¼	82¼	80¼	80⅞
Bald Loco pf	105	105	105	105
Balt & Ohio	89	89⅜	88½	88½
Balt & Ohio pf	74	74	73	73½
Beth Steel	479½	489¾	479½	489¾
B F Goodrich	73	74½	72½	73⅜
B F Goodrich pf	113½	113½	113½	113
Brooklyn R T	84⅞	85	84⅞	85
Butte & Sup	68½	69½	68	68
Cal Petrol	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Cal Petrol pf	46½	46½	46½	46
Can Pacific	179	179	177½	177¾
Cent Leather	58	58½	57½	57½
Cent Leather pf	113	113¼	112⅛	113¼
Chandler Motor	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
Ches & Ohio	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾
C M St Paul	95⅞	95⅞	94¾	95
C M & St P pf	126⅞	127	126½	126½
Chi R I & Pac	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
Chi & G West pf	37	37	37	37
Chi & N W	127⅝	127⅝	127½	127½
Chi & N W pf	170	170	170	170
Chile Copper	20	20	19⅞	20
Chino Copper	52	53	52	52¾
Col Fuel	51¼	51½	50⅛	50⅜
Con Can	99¾	100	99¼	99¼
Con Gas	139⅞	140	139	139
Corn Prod	15⅜	15⅜	15	15
Corn Prod pf	91⅞	91⅞	91½	91½
Cruc Steel	79	79	75½	75½
Cub-Am Sug	240	244	240	244
Cuban Cane Sug	57¾	57¾	56	56½
Cuban C Su pf	95⅜	95⅜	94⅞	94⅞
Denver pf	34	34	34	34
Det United Rys	117½	117⅜	117½	117⅜
Domes Mining	25	25⅜	25	25¼
D S S & A pf	10	10	10	10
Erie	39½	39¾	37	37¾
Erie 1st pf	54⅞	54⅞	53	54½
Erie 2d pf	46¾	46¾	46	46
F M & S pf	39	39½	39	39½
Gen Electric	171½	171½	170½	170½
Gen Motors	579	579	579	579
Gen Motors pf	120⅛	121¾	120⅛	121
Granby Mining	87½	88½	87½	88
Gt Nor Ore	40⅛	41	39¾	39¾
Gt Nor pf	118¼	119	118	118¼
Greene Can	45	47⅜	45	47⅜
Gulf States 2 pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
Harv of N J	114¾	115	114¾	115
Ill Cent	102	102¼	102	102
Inspiration	52⅜	54	52¼	53⅛
Int Ag Corp	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Int Con Corp	17	17⅝	17	17⅝
Int Mer Mar	38⅛	38⅛	36	37¼
Int Mer Mar pf	101⅞	102	100¼	100½
Inter Nickel Ct	41¾	42	40¾	41¾
Inter Paper	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾
Inter Paper pf	72	72	71⅝	71⅝
J I Case pf	85	85	85	85
Kan City So	26	26	25½	25½
Kan City So pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Kelley Tires	72⅞	73⅜	72⅞	73⅜
Kennecott Cop	49⅝	50⅞	49⅝	50⅛
Lack Steel	78⅜	79¼	77½	77½
L E & W	21	21¾	21	21¾
L E & W pf	43	43	43	43
Lee R & T Ct	45¾	47⅜	45¾	47⅜
Lehigh Valley	81	82⅞	80¾	82
Max Motor	84	84	83½	83¾
Maxwell 1st pf	87	87	85	85
Maxwell 2d pf	55½	55½	55½	55½
Mex Petrol	103	103⅛	101½	101½
Mex Petrol pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Miami	35	35⅜	34⅜	35¼
M S P & S S M	122½	122⅞	122½	122⅞
Mo K & T	4	4	4	4
Mo Pacific	5	5	5	5
Mo Pac Ct	5	5	4¾	5
Mo Pac wi	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Mo Pac pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Mon Power	93½	93½	93½	93½
Morris & Essex	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Nat Lead	66½	66½	66½	66½
Nat Lead pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
Nat Enamel	24¼	24¼	24	24
Nat C & S	75⅞	76	75⅞	76
Nevada Con	18½	18¾	18⅜	18⅞
NY Air Brake	139½	139⅞	138½	138⅞
N Y Central	107	107⅛	106	106⅛
NYNH&H	61⅜	61⅜	59⅝	60
N & W	132¼	132¼	131⅞	131⅞
Northern Pac	111¾	112	111½	111¾
Norfolk So	23	23	23	23
Ontario Silver	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
O & W	27½	28	27½	28
Pacific Mail	28½	29	26⅛	26½
Pac T & T pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Pennsylvania	56¼	56¼	55⅞	55⅞
Peoples Gas	102⅞	102⅞	102¾	102¾
Phila Co	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Pitts Coal	28½	28½	28½	28½
Pitts Coal pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
Pitts Coal ctf	27½	28	27¾	28
Pitts Coal pf ctf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛
P C C & St L	82½	82½	82½	82½
Pressed Steel	55⅜	55⅜	54½	54½
Press Steel pf	101	101	101	101
Pullman	167	167⅜	167	167⅜
Quicksilver	3	3	3	3
Ray Con	24⅝	25	24⅝	24¾
Reading	109½	109½	107½	107¾
Rdg 2d pf	46	46	46	46
Repub I&S	55	55⅛	54	54⅛
Repub I&S pf	113¼	113⅞	113¼	113⅞
Ry Steel Sp	50	50	48½	48½
Ry Stl Sp pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Seabd A L pf	39	39¼	39	39¼
Sears-Roebuck	212½	212½	211⅜	210
Shattuck Ari	29⅞	30¾	29⅝	29⅞
Sloss Sheffield	50⅛	50¼	50	50
So Pacific	100	100½	99½	99¾
So Ry	24½	24⅝	24¼	24¼
So Ry pf	70	70	69	69
*Stnd Milling	92	92	92	92
*Stnd Milling pf	86	86	85	85
*Studebaker	128	128¼	126¾	128
Tenn Copper	25⅜	28¼	25⅜	26¾
Texas Co	196¾	197¼	195⅝	196
Texas Pacific	11½	11½	11½	11¼
Third Ave	63½	63½	63	63¼
Union B&P	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
Union B&P pf	42	42¾	42	42¾
Union Pacific	143⅛	143⅞	142¼	142⅜
U P pf	82½	82½	82½	82½
United Fruit	165¼	165¼	164⅛	164
U S C I P	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜
U S C I P pf	53½	53½	53½	53½
United Rys S F	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜
Un Rys S F pf	20	20	29	20
U S Rubber	58	58⅜	57⅝	58
U S Express	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31¼
U S Steel	98¼	99⅜	97⅞	97⅞
U S Steel pf	118	118	117⅞	117⅞
USS&R	71¾	73¾	71¼	72¾
Utah Copper	83½	84⅜	82⅞	83⅝
Va-Car Chem	42⅝	42⅝	42	42
Wabash	14⅛	14¾	14	14¾
Wabash A	50¾	51⅛	50⅜	50⅜
Wabash B	28½	28½	27⅝	27⅞
W Maryland	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29¾
West Union	95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95¼
Westinghouse	62	62	60⅞	60⅞
W & L E	5	5	5	5
W&LE 1st pf	15	15	15	15
W & L E 2d pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
Willys-Ovrland	47¾	48½	46	48½
W-O pf	104¼	104¼	104	104
Woolworth	137	137	136¾	136¾
Woolworth pf	125	125	125	125
Wor Pump	29	29	29	29
Wor Pump pf B	58	58¼	58	58¼

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	28c	25c	27c
Bay State Gas	14c	13c	13c
Bolivar	69c	68c	69c
Boston Arizona	2½	2½	2½
Boston Corbin	58c	55c	58c
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Boston Montana	84c	80c	82c
Butte London	70c	69c	70c
Calaveras	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
Calumet-Corbin	4c	3½c	4c
Champion	13c	12c	12c
Chief	2	2	2
Crystal Copper	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Davis Daly	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
Earle Eagle	30c	29c	30c
Ely Witch	7c	7c	7c
Emma	54c	54c	54c
First National Copper	4½	4¼	4⅜
Fortuna	24c	21c	21c
Gold Lake	20c	17c	18c
Homa Oil	90c	78c	85c
Jerome	1⅛	1½	1½
Mexican Metals	42c	38c	40c
Majestic	60c	55c	60c
Mojave Tungsten	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
New Cornelia	15	14⅞	15
Nixon	34c	32c	33c
Ohio Copper	10c	9c	10c
Pacific	97c	93c	97c
Porcupine Premier	24c	22c	24c
Rex Cons	20c	20c	20c
Rilla Mining Co.	21c	17c	18c
Shamrock	63c	62c	63c
Silver Pick	15c	15c	15c
Submarine Signal	25¼	25	25
United Verde Ex	35⅛	33¾	34½
Yukon	2	2	2
Zinc	84c	71c	81c

RAILWAY POINTS

John Talbot, track supervisor of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, is laying new 85-pound steel rails in North station yard, which are 10 pounds heavier than the old rails.

The glass front to the new store the Boston & Maine road is erecting at North station is in position, and the contractors are rushing the interior work for an early opening.

The New Haven operated a special South Shore train from the South station at 9 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of Marshfield fair patrons.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	14.70	14.95	14.64	14.90
Dec	14.74	15.03	14.67	14.98
Jan	14.74	15.06	14.70	15.01
March	14.86	15.17	14.85	15.15
May	15.02	15.30	15.01	15.30
July	15.06	15.37	15.05	15.30

Spots, 15.10, up .20.

LIVERPOOL, England—Futures quiet, 2 to 5 points net higher. Sales totalled 6000 bales, of which 5000 were Americans; Oct-Nov 8.84, Jan-Feb 8.76, March-April 8.74½, May-June 8.70.

METAL EXCHANGE PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tin, spot 38⅜@38⅝c. Lead, spot, August and September, 6.60@6.75c.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	100½	101	100½	101
Alaska	17	17	17	17
Allouez	67¼	68	67¼	68
Am Ag Chem	78	78	77⅝	77⅝
Am Ag Ch pf	101	101½	101	101
Amoskeag pf	99	99	99	99
Am Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1½	1½
Am Sugar	110½	110½	110½	110½
Am Sugar pf	118	118	117½	118
Am Tel	132	132	131¼	131⅜
Am Woolen	47	47	47	47
Am Wool pf	97¾	98	97½	97½
Am Zinc	34¼	35¾	34	35
Am Zinc pf	65	66	65	66
Anaconda	86½	87¾	86½	87
Ariz Com	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Atl Gulf & W I	70½	72	69¼	71½
Atl Gulf pf	65¾	66	65¾	66
B & A	179	179	179	179
Bost Elevated	73½	73½	72½	72½
Boston & Maine	38	39	37	37½
Butte & Balak	1¾	2	1¾	1⅞
Butte & Sup	68¾	69⅜	68¾	68¾
Calumet & Ariz	72	72¼	71½	71½
Calu & Hecla	552	559	550	559
Centennial	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Copper Range	64½	65½	64⅛	65
Cuban Cement	22	22	21½	21½
East Butte	13	13¾	13	13¾
Edison Elec	236	236	236	236
Fitchburg pf	74½	74½	71½	71½
Granby	87¾	88½	87½	88
Greene-Can	45½	47	45½	47
Hedley	19½	19½	19½	19½
Helvetia	20c	20c	20c	20c
Inspiration	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Isl Creek Coal	47¼	47¼	46½	46½
Isle Royale	29	30	29	30
Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4¾	4¾
Lake Copper	13	13½	13	13½
Maine Central	100	100½	100	100
Mass	13	13½	12⅝	12¾
Mass Elec pf	41	41	41	41
Mass Gas	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
Mass Gas pf	82	82	82	82
Michigan	3½	3½	3½	3½
Mohawk	90½	91¾	90	91
Nevada Cons	18½	18⅝	18½	18½
New Arcadian	6	6½	6	6¼
New Eng Tel	127	127	127	127
New Idria	12½	12½	12½	12½
N E Tel rts	4.05	4.05	4	4
North Butte	23½	23¾	23½	23½
North Lake	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
N Y N H & H	61	61	60	60
Old Colony	145	145	145	145
Old Dominion	70½	71¼	70	70
Osceola	89¼	90	89¼	90
Pond Creek Coal	15	15	15	15
Quincy	92	92½	91¾	92
Ray Cons	24⅞	25⅛	24¾	25
Santa Fe	1¾	2	1¾	2
Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
South Lake	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
St Mary's	75	75¾	74	74
Superior	16	16¼	16	16¼
Swift & Co	145	149	145	148½
Tamarack	41	41½	40½	41
Torrington	50	50	50	50
Torrington pf	31	31	31	31
Trinity	6¾	7	6½	6½
Tuolumne	46c	48c	46c	47c
Uni Shoe Mac	54½	54½	54	54
United Fruit	165	165½	164½	164½
U S Smelting	71¾	73⅞	71	72⅞
U S Smelting pf	50¼	50¾	50	50¾
U S Steel	98⅜	99½	98	98
U S Steel pf	117⅞	118½	117⅞	118½
Utah-Apex	4	4	3 15-16	4
Utah Cons	14	14	14	14
Utah Copper	83⅜	84¼	83⅜	84¼
Utah Metal	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾
Ventura	8	8¼	8	8
West End	56	56	56	56
Western Union	96¼	96¼	95½	96¼
Winona	6	6	6	6
Wolverine	53	53½	53	53½
Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Ag Chem 5s 1924	97½	97½	97½
Am Ag Chm 5s 1928	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
Am Tel & Tel 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
At. Gulf & W I 5s	83⅜	83¼	83⅜
Chicago Junction 4s	86½	86½	86½
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	97	97	97
Miss Power 5s	77½	77½	77½
N E Tel 5s 1932	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Swift & Co 5s	100½	100½	100½
U S Sm 6s	111	110¾	111
Uni Fruit 4½s 1925	97½	97½	97½

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

These securities were sold at public auction today: 3 Merrimack Mfg. pfd. 85½, off 4¾; 96 N. Y., N. H. & H. 60⅛, off 1⅜; 1 Nashua & Lowell Railroad 178, off 2; 1 Concord & Portsmouth Railroad 140, off 10; 2 Essex Co. 201¼, up 6¼; 22 Hotel Touraine Trust 106½, up 6⅛; 20 South Street Trust 101¼, up 1¼; 4 Waltham Watch Co. 17⅛, up ⅛; 4 Great Falls Mfg. 100, up 92¾; 50 Gosnold Mills pfd. 97½, up 2½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Am Rys pfd 98, Elec Stor Bat 67½, General Asphalt com 32, do pfd trc 69¾, Lehigh Nav 75½, Leh Val Tran 21¼, Lehigh Val Tran pfd 42½, Lake Superior 11⅜, Phila Co 40, Phila Co pfd 40, Phila Elec 28½, Phila Rap Tr 19⅞, Phila Tract 78¾, Union Tract 44⅞, United Gas Imp 88.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Cibao, Sosua, 20,692 bunches bananas.

Str Kershaw, Norfolk, 17 bbls potatoes, 38 bbls squash, 79 bags beans, 1115 watermelons, 10 bags peanuts.

Str Gloucester, Norfolk, 2950 watermelons, 361 pkgs garden truck.

Boston Receipts

Apples 122 bbls 27 bxs, berries 798 crts, peaches 2106 bskts and crts, watermelons 4 crs, canteloupes 1 cr, California oranges 2097 bxs, grapefruit 30 bxs, lemons 324 bxs, bananas 20,692 bnchs, California deciduous fruit 13 crs, pineapples 193 crts, grapes 8569 carrs, peanuts 250 bgs, potatoes 18,919 bushels, onions 1143 bush, sweet potatoes 1379 bbls.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 903 pkgs, last year 963 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $8.15@8.85; special short patents, $8.85@9.25; spring clears in sacks, $7@7.65; winter patents, $7.25@8.25; winter clears, $6.75@7.75; winter straights, $7@8; Kansas patents in sacks, $7.20@8.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, $1.01½; No. 3 yellow, $1.01; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $1.00½@1.01; No. 3 yellow, $1@1.00½.

Oats—Spot, car lots, No. 1 clipped white, 57½c; No. 2 clipped white, 55½c; No. 3 clipped white, 54½c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 56c; fancy 38 lbs, 55½c; regular 38 lbs, 55c; regular 36 lbs, 54½c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $26@26.50; winter bran, $26@26.50; middlings, $27@30; mixed feed, $28@30; red dog, $36; cotton seed meal, $35@36.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.90; bolted, $4.85; bag meal, $1.90@1.92; cracked corn, $1.94@1.96; oatmeal, rolled, $5.75; cut and ground, $6.32.

Hay—No. 1 small, new, $20@21; No. 2, large, new, $19.50; No. 2, small, new, $18.50; No. 3, new, $16.50@17.50.

Straw—Oat, $9; rye $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $5.50@5.75 bu; red kidneys, $5.50@5.75; yellow eye, $4.25@4.50; Scotch green peas, $3.50; California small white, $6@6.10; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 6¾@7c lb.

Onions—Native, per box, $1.25@1.35; Connecticut river, per 100-lb bag, $2@2.50; California, $2@2.50.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 32½@33c; western creamery extras, 32@32½c; western firsts, 30½@31c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 45@46c; eastern extras, 40@42c; western extras, 36@38c; western prime firsts, 30@32c; western firsts, 27@28c.

Fruits—Oranges, late Valencias, $2.50@4.50 per box; grapefruit, $2.50@5; blueberries, 8@12c; blackberries, 10@15c bskt; cantaloupes, 50c@$2.50 crt, flats, $1; watermelons, 20@35c each; peaches, $2@4 per 6 bskt carrier; bskt, 75c@$1.25; grapes, early varieties, $1@1.50 per 8-bskt carrier; small baskets, 12@13c; pineapples, $2.50@3 per crate.

Apples—Astrachans, $2@3 bbl; Duchess, $2@3; Williams, $2@3.25; bu bxs 50c@$1.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 7.05@7.10c a pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated at 7.30c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 23)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Charleston, S. C.—W. M. Karesh; U. S.
Chicago—G. E. Harrison of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chicago — L. Florsheim of Florsheim Bros.; Copley Plaza.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—I. Vasquez; U. S.
Dennison, Tex.—S. G. Wright; U. S.
Havana—R. G. Betancourt; U. S.
Indianapolis—J. B. Berland; Avery.
Indianapolis—S. Kinsburg of Marot's Dept. Store; Essex.
Jackson, Mich.—R. M. Matthews; U. S.
New York—E. L. Metzner; U. S.
New York—James Levy; U. S.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.
New York—Josi Alvarez; U. S.
New York—S. Goldstein; U. S.
New York—W. P. Smith; U. S.
Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendahl Co.; Tour.
Philadelphia—A. Gonsberry; U. S.
Philadelphia—I. Rosner; U. S.
Philadelphia—J. I. Meaney of J. I. Meaney & C.; Copley Plaza.
Sacramento—E. T. Reedy of Weinstock Lubin & Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—F. D. Mullen; Avery.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S.
San Francisco—John T. Reedy of The Emporium; Sea Shore.
San Francisco—L. F. Goodman of Goodman & Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—M. Katchinski of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Avery.
San Francisco—M. Levy; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales; U. S.
Savannah—A. S. McDougall of A. S. McDougall Co.; U. S.
Savannah—J. Birnbaum; U. S.
Schenectady—E. Cohen; U. S.
Scranton—Jacob Levy; U. S.
South Bend, Ind.—W. R. Baker of Baker Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—Wm. and Nathan Levy of F. Levy Co.; U. S.
St. Paul—J. B. Milligan; U. S.
Trinity, Tex.—B. Susholtz; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati—Frank Helmers of Helmers Buttman & Co.; Essex.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones Co.; U. S.
Rio de Janeiro—Flavio M. Novaes; U. S.
St. Paul—J. B. Milligan; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CHICAGO TELEPHONE'S GAINS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Telephone Company for July shows an increase in the number of stations of 10.2 per cent over similar month last year and an increase in the operating income of 6.78 per cent.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s wi	98	98	98
Armour 4½s	93½	93½	93½
Atch adj 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
Atch gen 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Atch 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
At Coast Line 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
Anglo-French 5s	95½	95½	95½
B R T 5s 1918	100½	100½	100½
B & O 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
B & O 4s	90½	90½	90½
B & O cv 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
C & Gt W 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾
C B & Q gm 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
Cent Pac 1st 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾
C B & Q 4s	98	98	98
C & O cv 5s	93	93	93
Cuban Am Sug 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼
D & R G 4s	78	78	78
Erie gml	73	73	73
Erie cv D	86¾	86¾	86¾
Int MM 4½s	108	108	108
Int MM 6s wi	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Japan 4½s 2d GS	81	80⅞	81
Kan City So 5s	90¼	90⅜	90⅜
L & N 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
Mo Pac 5s 1917	99½	99½	99½
N Y Cent 6s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
N & W cv 4½s	132	132	132
N & W 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Nor Pac 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
R I 5s	58½	58	58
So Bell Tel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
So Pac fdg 4s	90	89⅞	89⅞
So Pac cv 4s	87½	87⅜	87½
So Pac cv 5s	104½	104¼	104½
So Ry 5s	101	101	101
St Paul cv 5s	107	107	107
Third Av 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
U P 1st 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
U S Steel 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
U RR SF 4s	34½	34½	34½
Western Union 5s	101	101	101

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99	....	99	....
Coupon	99	....	99	....
Registered 3s	100¼	....	100¼	....
Coupon	101⅛	....	101⅛	....
Registered 4s	109½	....	109½	....
Coupon	110	....	110	....
Panama 2s, '36	98¼	....	98¼	....
Panama 2s, '38	98¼	....	98¼	....
Panama 3s, '61	101½	....	101½	....
Coupon	101½	....	101½	....

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept	1.49	1.51	1.48⅞	1.49¼
Dec	1.53⅛	1.54½	1.52⅝	1.53¼
May	1.57	1.58	1.55⅝	1.56⅝
Corn—				
Sept	.85¼	.86⅛	.85	.85½
Dec	.73⅞	.74⅝	.73⅝	.74¼
May	.77⅝	.78-	.77½	.77¾
Oats—				
Sept	.45¼	.45⅝	.45	.45½
Dec	.48¾	.49-	.48⅝-	.48⅞
May	.51⅛	.52⅝	.51⅞-	.52⅜
Pork—				
Sept	...	27.45	27.40	27.45
Oct	...	26.45	26.35	26.35
Dec	...	....	....	23.30
Lard—				
Sept	13.82	13.87	13.75	13.85
Oct	13.77	13.85	13.75	13.82
Dec	...	13.07	12.95	13.07
Jan	12.60	12.87	12.60	12.87

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Wheat prices moved irregularly. The speculative trade was more mixed and sentiment seemed less bullish. The cables were steady in evidence of further export demand, which features were against active selling operations. European crop advices show no special improvement. The outturn in the United Kingdom was said to be moderately under that of last year. Early threshing reports from the American and Canadian Northwest are showing up bullishly as must be expected with the sensationally bullish crop reports of recent date.

The Price Current estimated the spring wheat yield in three states at 97,000,000 bushels compared with a recent startling Snow estimate of 89,000,000 bushels. Present weather conditions are favorable for harvesting of spring wheat.

Corn—Sold off at the outset on some rains in the eastern belt and with wheat but the short covering was active and the market steady. The Price Current report indicated further deterioration and the trade is being prepared for a bullish crop report next month. County houses were selling more freely today.

Oats—Were steady. There was talk of reduced farm offerings. Shorts seemed to be fair buyers at the small declines.

DIVIDENDS

The Dominion Textile Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The directors of the Childs Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and 1 per cent on the common stocks, payable Sept. 11.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Market dull with tone irregular. Quotations: Demand sterling 4.75 11-16, cables 4.76 7-16. Franc cables 5.90¼, checks 5.90¾. Reichsmark cables 72 1-16, checks 72. Scandinavian 28.50 and 28.60. Lire 6.47¾ and 6.48⅝. Swiss 5.28¾ and 5.29¼. Vienna 12.42 and 12.39. Pesetas 20.16 and 20.22. Guilders 41¼ and 41⅜ less 1-16 for checks. Rubles 30.75, checks 30.80. Long sterling 4.69½ for 90 days and 4.71¾ for 60 days.

LONDON LIST QUIET AGAIN; TONE IS GOOD

Narrow Mixed Price Changes in Gilt-Edged Shares—American Rails Higher in Sympathy With New York

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Undertone of markets good at close, but very little business.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England—Business was quiet again on the stock exchange today, but the tone of the market held steady. There was a good undertone. Narrow mixed changes were recorded in gilt-edged securities. The weekly revenues amounted to £8,974,000 and the expenditures totaled £33,509,000.

Exchequer and other bonds were sold to the amount of £5,958,000 and the outstanding treasury bills were increased £14,889,000.

Home rails lacked steadiness, but the American railway group was higher again in sympathy with advances in New York.

Local business in this department is confined to the low priced issues and the Steel shares.

Canadian Pacifics were quiet and the Mexicans, although irregular, averaged higher.

Allied bonds had a cheerful tone and there was renewed buoyancy in the issues of diamond companies caused by inside buying.

Copper shares were firm and there was good buying in textile, rubber and armament commitments.

De Beers were quoted at 12⅝.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	59¼	..
British 4½s	96¼	..
Atchison	105	..
Baltimore & Ohio	88⅛	½
Canadian Pacific	178⅝	⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	63¼	..
Chicago Great Western	12½	⅜
St Paul	98	1
Denver & Rio Grande	14¼	¼
Erie	38⅝	⅛
do 1st pref	54⅝	⅝
Illinois Central	102	½
Louisville & Nashville	128½	..
Kansas & Texas	4⅛	..
New York Central	106	⅜
Norfolk & Western	130¾	1¼
Ontario & Western	26½	¼
Pennsylvania	56	¼
Reading	108¼	⅜
Southern Railway	24¼	¼
Southern Pacific	99½	¼
Union Pacific	142¼	¼
United States Steel	96⅞	⅜

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market prices are: Aetna 12⅝@12¾, Arizona Copperfields 2¼@2¾, Barnett Oil 2⅞@3⅛, Booth 12@14, Boston & Montana ¾@13-16, Butler Chem 4¾@5, Butte Copper & Zinc 5⅝@5¾, Caledonia 65@66, Emma 55@60, Flemish Lynn 1½@1¾, Goldfield Cons 82@84, Grant Motors 7@8, Howe Sound 4¾@5, Hupp Motors 6⅝@7, Inspiration Needles 65@70, Jerome Verde 1⅝@1¾, Jerome Victor 1½@1 9-16, Jumbo Extension 53@55, Kapo Mfg 5@6, Magma 14½@15½, Maxim 6@6½, McKinley 58@60, Mojave 3@3¼, Montana Gold 96@98, Mother Lode 31@32, Nipissing 7@7¼, Oatman 25@28, Omar 93@95, Oklahoma Products 6@6¼, Peerless Motors 25@25½, Rex 18@18½, San Toy 14@15, Sapulpa 10¾@11¼, Saxon Motors 72½@75, Submarine Boat 35@36, Success 32@33, Victoria Oil 1@1 1-16, White Oak 5½@6½, Zinc Con 4@4⅛, Midvale 64½@64⅝, Chevrolet 198@204, White Motors 53¾@54¼.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Exchange and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Wednesday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$25,883,960	$19,725,825
Balances	3,942,530	1,038,145

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance of $41,892.

ACIDS SALES VALUE RISES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 1914 census of manufactures with respect to the acid industries shows value of acids produced for sale in 1913, not including recovered or reclaimed acids, was $30,001,364, which exceeded 1909 by $5,675,762, or 23.3 per cent.

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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

GOOD YEAR FOR AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

Big American Concern Reports Large Increase in Income — Asset Item of More Than Four Millions Reduced to a Dollar

American Agricultural Chemical Company's income account for the year ended June 30, with comparison with previous years, follows:

	1916	1915	1914
Net income	$7,947,506	$6,096,114	$5,280,150
Other inc...	227,322	129,006	92,227
Total inc.	8,174,828	6,228,121	5,372,378
Interest	883,892	838,004	612,483
Reserves	1,845,908	1,711,881	1,694,180
Net pfts ..	5,445,527	3,675,145	3,065,715
Pfd divs ...	1,653,492	1,654,176	1,638,258
Com divs ..	737,236	737,236	738,398
Surplus ...	3,054,799	1,283,733	609,058
Written off.	4,193,112	....	....
Sur June 30	8,038,397	9,776,700	8,492,967

The balance sheet as of date June 30 compares:

ASSETS	1916	1915
Real estate & mchy..	$14,949,536	$14,776,713
Equipment	2,007,207	2,709,823
Other property	4,898,198	4,616,194
Phosphate property...	18,065,840	17,190,004
Brands, trade-marks..	1	4,193,113
Accounts receivable..	13,138,081	15,444,629
Bills receivable	8,079,630	8,795,493
Mdse and supplies.....	8,989,831	9,000,951
Cash in bank.....	2,652,520	2,109,039
Miscellaneous	1,809,248	1,207,519
Sinking fund (net)	209	1,579
Total	$75,490,302	$80,054,679
LIABILITIES		
Common stock	$18,430,900	$18,430,900
Preferred stock	27,558,200	27,558,200
1st mtg 5% gold bonds	9,069,000	9,428,000
Deb 5% gold bonds....	8,500,000	7,500,000
Reserves	1,139,518	819,040
Accrued bond interest	290,446	274,100
Accrued frts and dis..	477,824	622,734
Accounts payable	1,270,486	*809,923
Notes payable	106,540	4,835,081
Profit and loss.....	8,638,388	9,776,700
Total	75,490,302	80,054,679

*Includes accrued taxes.

In the American Agricultural annual report President Peter B. Bradley says in part:

After deducting all operating charges, office and selling expenses, interest on bonds and notes, and after charging $987,107 for depreciation of plants and mines, and deducting $858,801 for freights, losses and contingencies, there remained a net profit for the year ended June 30, 1916, of $5,445,527. From this amount there have been paid four quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on the preferred, aggregating $1,653,492, and four quarterly dividends of 1 per cent each on the common stock, aggregating $737,236, making a total of $2,390,728, leaving a balance of $3,054,79 carried to the surplus account.

This gratifying result of operations was partially due to certain abnormal conditions which favorably affected the demand and prices of some products and went far toward minimizing the adverse results of the very unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed over a wide area of the country during the past spring.

Since the last annual report, the company has sold $1,000,000 5 per cent convertible debenture bonds, proceeds of which, together with excellent commercial collections, enabled the company to reduce its floating debt to a nominal figure.

Upon the recommendation of the finance committee and pursuant to a resolution adopted by your board of directors, the asset item of "brands, trade-marks, patents, good-will, etc.," which stood on the books of the company at $4,193,113, has been reduced to the nominal figure of $1 and the reduction has been charged against surplus account, leaving this item on June 30, 1916, $8,638,387.

While directors believe that the good-will of the company, representing, as it does, a clientele of nearly 50,000 local agents, and the brands and trade-marks, dating back 60 years in some instances, are valuable assets and actually worth to the business as much as or more than the amount at which they have been carried on the books, yet, in their opinion, the company can well afford to charge them off and thus eliminate from its assets anything that can be considered intangible.

PERE MARQUETTE ANNUAL REPORT

Pere Marquette Railroad Company preliminary report for year ended June 30, 1916, compares:

	1916	1915
Freight	$15,098,256	$12,562,523
Passenger	4,129,018	3,938,086
Miscellaneous	1,982,789	1,527,497
Total	21,210,053	18,028,210
Main way	2,007,172	2,000,282
Main equip	4,268,058	3,492,973
Traffic	381,311	379,125
Transportation	7,338,105	7,022,741
Miscel oper	48,323	53,045
General	492,361	500,859
Taxes	626,275	511,715
Total	15,156,760	13,955,729

Balance before deduction of interest charges was $4,786,593, compared with $2,888,280 in 1915, an increase of $1,898,313.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE'S ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Locomotive Company has taken orders for 60 locomotives from the Italian government. This is the largest order placed by Italy since the beginning of the war. Locomotives are of the large type and will be used in the regular railroad service in Italy. No price has been announced, but the order should total in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

NEW TERRITORY AND SCOURED WOOLS IN GOOD DEMAND

Expected That 75,000 Bales Will Be Offered at Next London Sales — South American Clips of Fair Quality—Better Market Expected in Late September

Sept. 5 is the date set for the next London wool sales, when it is expected that about 75,000 bales will be offered.

New territory and scoured wools are finding the readiest market just now. The prices of scoured wools at present range from 63@83c, according to the quality of the stock offered.

In spite of the fact that a comparatively small amount of territory wools has changed hands, prices are quoted at 86@88c for fine staple; 78@80c for fine clothing and 75@77c for fine medium clothing. Half-blood combings are bringing from 85@87c; quarter-blood combings from 73@75c; while three-eighths blood combings bring 78@80c.

Fleeces are slow in changing hands. In Ohio fleeces, demand for delaines is steadily increasing into the prospect of a shortage on the Australian clips. Unwashed delaines bring 35@36c, XX range from 36@37c, while washed delaines are quoted at 39@40c. Michigan fleeces are too high, as yet, to be attractive to mill buyers. Few Montana fleeces are changing hands.

Pulled wools fail to arouse the interest of buyers and consequently are being neglected. Prices for these wools are still firm. Dealers prefer to keep their stock than to sell at a lower figure than current quotations.

The South American clips have been bargained for in some instances, although the actual wool is not yet marketable. Prospective purchasers, in examining it on the sheep's backs, find it to be of fair quality. Among the other foreign wools, merinos and crossbreds have not changed materially, as far as prices are concerned, but the tendency of the latter is to remain firm. Cape wools have been most in demand and are quoted at 77@82c for 12 months' clips.

The latter part of next month, it is generally believed, will show a more promising demand for wools in general. This seems especially true on the part of the mill owners, who are booking orders to their full capacity and who, in a short time, will, of necessity, be forced to replenish their fast diminishing stocks.

There is still a steady demand for soldiers' supplies and the dye question is not affecting the situation seriously, at present at least.

The carpet wool situation remains practically unchanged, although China wools are tending toward a slight advance.

Goods for wool suitings and a few of the fancy worsteds for the coming spring season are showing only fair sales, owing to the high prices that are being maintained. This state of affairs is likely to continue, because owners are unwilling to sell for any less as long as a reasonable amount of yardage changes hands. Some patterns have already been withdrawn from the market, while new ones are coming in to take their places. In fact, dress goods for the 1917 season is finding a somewhat ready market.

BIG ADVANCE IN RAILROAD SECURITIES

After a considerable period of lethargy and reaction the railroad stocks Tuesday suddenly burst into activity and recorded advances in many instances of 2 points or more. The rise carried Reading and Union Pacific very close to the highest prices of the year, Union at 143 being only ⅝ under the top price for 1916 and Reading at 109¾, only 1 point below the highest price it ever sold.

All through the strike negotiations at Washington, the rails, although showing some heaviness, have betrayed no acute weakness, and the great strength in other quarters of the market has all along pointed at least to a peaceful solution of the wage controversy in spite of the fact that Washington dispatches have not at all times borne out such a hopeful view. The advance in the rails Tuesday carried the average price of 20 of these stocks to 107.14, or less than 2 points under the high of 109.08 on June 12.

The low record for the rails was made April 22 at 99.11. That day also registered the low point for the industrials. That was when the submarine issue between the United States and Germany was acute and followed the reading of President Wilson's memorable message to Congress dealing with that situation.

The following tabulation shows the advance in 15 railroad stocks from the low of the year and a comparison with the high prices:

	Close Aug 22	High 1916	Low 1916	Adv from low
Atchison	105	108⅛	100¼	4¾
Baltimore & Ohio..	88⅝	96	82⅞	5⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	63¼	67⅝	58	5¼
St. Paul	95	102½	91	4
Chi & North West.	127½	134⅞	124⅞	2⅝
Erie	118	127½	116⅝	1⅛
Lehigh Valley.....	80⅝	85	74½	6⅛
N Y Central.....	106⅜	111½	100¼	6⅛
Norf & Western...	132¼	137⅝	114	18¼
Northern Pacific.	111⅝	118⅞	109¾	1⅞
Pennsylvania	56	59¾	55¼	⅝
Reading	108⅝	110¾	73⅛	33½
Southern Pacific...	99⅞	104⅛	94¾	5⅛
Southern Ry	24⅞	25	18	6⅝
Union Pacific	142½	143⅝	129¾	12⅝

CONSOLIDATED GAS OF BALTIMORE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power (Baltimore) reports for year ended June 30, these increases in earnings:

	1916	Increase
Gross	$7,431,769	$642,367
Net	3,583,692	370,873
Surp after charges...	2,003,635	431,178
Dividends	1,131,803	57,174
Balance	871,831	364,003

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Actual net earnings of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., for the first three half months of the organization's existence amounted to more than $1,750,000 after allowing for interest payments, which require approximately $25,000 a month. These earnings are at the rate of more than $6,000,000 per annum.

SOUTH AMERICAN STOCKS

(Reported by Renskorf, Lyon & Co., New York)

	Actual London	*Equivalent
Central Argentine	82¼	$392
Buenos Aires & Pacific.....	48	229
Buenos Aires & Gt. Southern	88½	422
Buenos Aires Western.....	91	434
Cordoba Central	14¼	68

*Par value £100.

GOODS FOR RUSSIA BY MAILS

SHARON, Pa.—New Castle Knitting Mills Company of New Castle, Pa., has received a large order from Russia. Nearly a ton of men's and ladies' hosiery will be shipped by registered United States mail to different points in Russia.

BOSTON & MAINE NEEDS CREDIT TO CARE FOR TRAFFIC

Broadly speaking, the big credit need of the Boston & Maine system is for upbuilding its traffic. No two railroads are analogous for comparative purposes, but a striking example of the advantage of abundant funds for improving a transportation property is to be had in the records of the Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine.

Undoubtedly Boston & Maine is today in much better position to handle the business available for its lines than the Boston & Albany was to serve its territory a decade ago. But it is none the less true that provision of proper facilities and their coordination have made for the relatively notable growth in its earnings in the intervening period.

Below is shown gross revenues of these two New England roads and latest available figures of their investment in road and equipment. Because of the leased-line superstructure of the Boston & Maine system, there is included with its road and equipment figures those for both Boston & Maine itself and five major subsidiaries:

	B & A	B & M
Rev, yr to June 30, '16.	$19,929,000	$52,075,000
Rev, yr, to June 30, '06.	11,620,000	39,214,202
Incr in gross.....	8,319,000	12,861,000
% inc in gross.....	71.59	32.79
Cost of road & eqpt..	49,479,000	183,320,000
do June 30, 1906....	32,588,000	131,963,000
Increased investment..	16,891,000	51,357,000
% inc in investment..	51.22	38.92

RAILWAY STEEL SPRING DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Executive committee of Railway Steel Spring Company has recommended that a dividend of $2.50 a share be paid on the common and that the company set aside funds for another $2.50 dividend from the current year's earnings, to make $5 for the year. The directors meet Friday. Important negotiations are under way between this company and American Locomotive Company which probably will involve a merger of the two companies.

A Seasoned Public Utility Investment

FIRST PREFERRED 6% CUMULATIVE STOCK of the

United Light & Railways Company

This stock has paid regular dividends since the incorporation of the Company in 1910 and always earned these about twice over.

The increase in the Company's size, the important improvements and extensions to its properties, and the diversified service and territory must eventually be reflected in the market for this issue.

Yielding almost 8% at present prices, we consider this stock an attractive purchase.

Booklet and earnings upon request.

Lamarche & Coady

14 Wall Street New York

Benjamin H. Tyrrel, Inc.

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206 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.

TEXAS COMPANY'S RESULTS FROM HIGH OIL PRICES

For Year Ended June 30 Concern Added More to Surplus Than in Entire 1913 Year

The net effect of the high level of oil prices during the year to June 30 last, so far as the Texas Company was concerned, was to enable it to add $10,500,000 to surplus, or a sum $3,000,000 greater than the entire surplus on the books in 1913. The net earnings of $13,898,862 were equivalent to $37.50 per share on the $37,000,000 actually issued stock. There was $7,400,000 additional stock in process of being paid for at the close of the year, but even if this be included the earnings foot up to $31 a share.

The Texas Company's operating profit last year amounted to 41 per cent of the $37,708,382 gross sales, compared with 30 per cent of the $26,391,745 gross in the previous year. The difference represented in part the abnormally high market for oil products. Prices have recently had a very sharp reaction. In view of the larger amount of stock which Texas Company will have outstanding, the per share earnings may be expected to make a less striking showing than in the 1915-16 year.

From the fact that the supplies of oil carried by the Texas Company were inventoried at $29,993,000 on June 30, an increase of $14,350,000 over the previous year, it would seem that the company is either carrying much larger stocks or that full advantage was taken of the higher range of prices in the inventorying of assets. Large stocks are believed to be the real explanation.

Texas Company's balance sheet discloses what is rarely seen in industrial statements, viz.: Working capital larger than gross sales. As of June 30 net working capital stood at $43,363,000, an increase of $15,117,000 over the previous year.

The following table contains a comparative income account for the past four years:

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	$37,708,382	$26,391,745
Net earnings	15,746,333	8,024,692
Sur for divs.....	13,898,862	6,393,327
% on stock.....	37.5	21.3
Net working capital..	43,363,226	28,246,847

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Tues	Mon	Increase over Mo ago	Yr ago
10 Highest gr rails..	92.93	.07	.07	3.84
10 Second grade rails	89.28	.15	*.15	3.96
10 Public utility bds	95.27	.02	.05	4.10
10 Industrial bonds..	98.12	.12	.40	2.75
Combined average.	93.90	.09	.09	3.66

*Decrease.

NEW WILLYS-OVERLAND STOCK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. S. Bache & Co. and C. D. Barney & Co. have purchased $15,000,000 of the treasury common stock of the Willys-Overland Company, subject to a prior offer to be made to the shareholders of the company at $44 per share. Of the $15,000,000 of stock, $7,500,000 is being underwritten.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Rye sold Tuesday, at Duluth, Minn., at $1.20 per bushel, the highest price ever recorded for it on the Duluth Board of Trade.

The Chicago Title & Trust Company stockholders have voted to increase the stock of $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. Holders of record Sept 1 may subscribe at par.

Application has been made to the Wisconsin railroad commission by the Chicago, North Shore & Milwhukee railroad for permission to issue $4,680,000 bonds and stocks to retire the outstanding obligations of the company.

United States has become the greatest exporter of refined sugar in the world, its exports having increased from 100,000,000 pounds in 1913 to more than 500,000,000 pounds the first year of the war and to 1,500,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and France, which normally export 2,460,000,000 2,360,000,000, 1,000,000,00 and 400,000,000 pounds respectively, annually, are now importing sugar. To supply the demand the United States had to import 7,500,000,000 pounds of raw sugar from Cuba, Hawaii and Porto Rico during the past year.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Metal prices are quoted as follows: Copper, spot £110, off 10s; futures £107 10s, off 10s; electro £128, up £1; sales, spot 75 tons, futures none. Tin, spot £169 5s, up 5s; futures £170 7s 6d, up 7s 6d; straits £169 10s 6d, unchanged; sales, spot 50, futures 70 tons. Lead, spot £30 5s, up 5s; futures £29, up 7s 6d. Spelter, spot £55, unchanged; futures £47, unchanged.

SYNDICATE TAKES OVER AMERICAN VANADIUM CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Vanadium Company of Pitsburgh, Pa., a $700,000 corporation formed in 1906 to mine and sell vanadium, has been purchased by a group of eastern capitalists for $7,000,000.

At the head of the syndicate which takes over the young company are J. L. Replogle and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York. With them are associated Cassat & Co., Harrison Williams and half a dozen others. Mr. Replogle, now vice-president and general manager of the company, will be made president after the conclusion of the sale. James J. Flannery, head of the present company, will become chairman of the board. Mr. Flannery desires to be relieved of active duties.

A year ago American Vanadium stock was considered to be worth $152 a share. The last sale reported was made at about $600. The syndicate is offering $1000 a share, of which $650 will be paid in cash and $350 in 6 per cent notes, or in stock of the company. The new company, which will retain the name of the old, will have a capital of $13,500,000, made up of $5,000,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock, $6,000,000 of common and $2,500,000 of 6 per cent short term notes.

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The production of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in July was 77,000 fine ounces, valued at £322,365.

$250,000,000

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

TWO-YEAR 5% SECURED LOAN, GOLD NOTES

DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Dated September 1, 1916 — *Due September 1, 1918*

Interest payable March 1 and September 1

Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., without deduction for any British taxes, present or future

Coupon Notes of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000

Redeemable at the option of the Government, in whole or in part, on thirty (30) days' notice, as follows:
At 101 and accrued interest on any date prior to September 1, 1917.
At 100½ and accrued interest on September 1, 1917, and on any date thereafter prior to maturity.

To be secured by pledge with The Farmers Loan & Trust Company, of New York City, under a pledge agreement executed by the Government, of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., of an aggregate value of at least $300,000,000, calculated on the basis of prevailing market prices, sterling securities being valued in dollars at the prevailing rate of exchange, viz.:

	Value.
Stocks, bonds and/or other securities of corporations organized in the United States.....	$100,000,000
Bonds and/or other obligations of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, either as maker or guarantor, and stocks, bonds and/or other securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company...	100,000,000
Bonds and/or other obligations of the several following Governments, either as maker or guarantor, viz., of Argeninta, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and/or Holland.....	100,000,000

Pending the arrival and deposit of securities as above, the Government is to deposit temporarily with the Trust Company at the time of issue of the notes, either approved New York Stock Exchange collateral of aggregate value equal to that of the ther undelivered securities and/or cash equal to five-sixths of such value. All such temporary collateral is to be exchanged from time to time in the same relative proportions upon the deposit of the above mentioned securities.

If the pledged securities depreciate in value because of change in market price or in rate of exchange, the Government is to deposit additional securities with the Trust Company, to the end that the aggregate value of the pledged securities shall equal at least 120% of the principal amount of the notes at the time unpaid and not secured by deposited cash.

The Government is to reserve the right from time to time to sell for cash any of the pledged securities, in which event the proceeds of sale are to be received by The Trust Company and applied to the retirement of notes by purchase, if obtainable at prices not exceeding the then redemption price, and otherwise by redemption by lot at the redemption price.

The Government is to reserve the right also to make substitutions of securities, but such substitutions are not to vary the relative amounts in value of the above-indicated three several groups of securities at the time held by the Trust Company.

Valuations of securities are to be approved by J. P. Morgan & Co.

This offering is made subject to verification of the list of collateral, and to the approval of the necessary details by Counsel.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 99 AND INTEREST, YIELDING SLIGHTLY OVER 5½ PER CENT.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., August 23, 1916, and will be closed at 10 o'clock, A. M., August 28, 1916, or earlier, in their discretion.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS, AND ALSO, IN ANY EVENT, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

AMOUNTS DUE ON ALLOTMENTS WILL BE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., IN NEW YORK FUNDS, TO THEIR ORDER, AND THE DATE OF PAYMENT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE NOTICES OF ALLOTMENT.

Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive notes.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York City — *NATIONAL CITY BANK*, New York City

HARRIS, FORBES & CO., INC., Boston

WM. A. READ & CO. — *BROWN BROTHERS & CO.*

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GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, New York City

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York City — *FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY*, New York City

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, Chicago — *UNION TRUST COMPANY*, Pittsburgh

New York, August 22, 1916.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

MANY DEFAULTS IN MEADOW CLUB TENNIS TOURNEY

R. N. Williams, 2d, Is Now the Only One of the Leading Championship Candidates Left in the Singles at Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Play is scheduled to continue today in the singles section with a start also being made in the doubles of the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Meadow Club which started here Monday. Among the doubles teams which has announced that it will play is the national championship team, W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco.

Much of the interest which is usually taken in this tournament as showing how the best players may be expected to show up in the national all-comers which always takes place a week later, was taken from it Tuesday by the wholesale number of defaults recorded, those of yesterday bringing the total for the tournament up to 29, a record figure.

These defaults were due to the fact that the best players did not care to play this week, preferring to practice in preparation for the national tournament which starts on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills, L. I., next Monday. M. E. McLoughlin and Ichiya Kumagae defaulted Tuesday without playing at all, and W. M. Johnston, national champion, decided to drop out in the third round. R. N. Williams, 2d, is now the only one of the leading candidates for the singles championship who is left in the present tournament.

The playing of Roland Roberts, the Californian; W. J. Clothier, former national champion, and Count Otto Salm of Austria stood out as the features of Tuesday's play. Roberts won two matches defeating Hachishiro Mikami in the morning and A. S. Cragin of New York, 6—3, 6—1, in the afternoon.

Clothier defeated E. M. McCormick of San Francisco, 6—3, 6—1. The Philadelphian played the corners splendidly. Count Salm mastered A. H. Coffey of Princeton after a fine contest at 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

R. N. Williams, 2d, retained his place in the tournament despite the evidences of his being far below par by defeating E. W. Peaslee, one-time Yale captain, 6—3, 6—0. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB CUP SINGLES

First Round

Louis Vanderventer, New York, defeated A. C. Schermerhorn, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

E. W. Peaslee, New York, defeated Ward Dawson, San Francisco, by default.

G. A. L. Dionne, New York, defeated William Cunningham, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

A. S. Cragin, New York, defeated Dean Mathey, Cranford, N. J., by default.

H. S. Parker, Cedarhurst, L. I., defeated A. M. Hyde, Morristown, N. J., 6—2, 7—5.

W. M. Washburn defeated W. T. Tilden, Jr., Philadelphia, by default.

G. S. Humphreys, New York, defeated A. S. Dabey, Boston, by default.

Reginald Cook, Sag Harbor, defeated M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, by default.

Richard Harte, Philadelphia, defeated George Helm, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

J. J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated E. H. Whitney, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

E. W. Wilson, Jr., New York, defeated Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, by default.

T. R. Pell, New York, defeated E. H. Hooker, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

J. N. Appleby, New York, defeated Leonard Beekman, New York, by default.

E. P. Fisher, New York, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, by default.

E. A. Warren, San Francisco, defeated Louis Vanderventer, New York, 3—6, 6—4, 7—2.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated A. R. Ernst, Philadelphia, by default.

E. R. McCormick, San Francisco, defeated Greyor Clover, San Francisco, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Kenneth Hawks, San Francisco, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

J. S. Pfaffman, Boston, defeated S. H. Voshell, New York, by default.

G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, defeated H. V. D. Johns, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—2.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated Hachishiro Mikami, Japan, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

H. Wainwright, New Haven, defeated G. M. Church, Englewood, N. J., by default.

W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated H. A. MacKinney, Providence, by default.

F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated Irving Riker, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

THIRD ROUND

J. A. Richards, New York, defeated Whitney Shepardson, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—2.

R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated E. W. Peaslee, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated E. P. Fisher, New York, by default.

Reginald Cook, Sag Harbor, defeated G. S. Humphreys, Southampton, 6—1, 6—2.

F. C. Baggs, New York, defeated J. N. Appleby, New York, by default.

T. R. Pell, New York, defeated G. A. L. Dionne, New York, 6—0, 4—1, defaulted.

F. C. Inman, New York, defeated W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, by default.

W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated E. R. McCormick, San Francisc, 6—3, 6—1.

Richard Harte, Philadelphia, defeated C. B. Doyle, Washington, 8—6, 4—6, 6—0.

J. J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated E. W. Wilson, Jr., New York, by default.

F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated P. W. Wright, New Haven, 6—4, 6—4.

G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, defeated J. S. Pfaffman, Boston, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated A. S. Cragin, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

H. S. Parker, Cedarhurst, defeated E. A. Warren, San Francisco, 6—4, 7—5.

Count Otto Salm, Austria, defeated A. S. Coffey, Princeton, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

R. S. Stoddard, New York, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

TEN EYCK RESIGNS AS COACH

DULUTH, Minn.—J. A. Ten Eyck, coach of the Duluth Boat Club crews since 1911, announced his permanent retirement as a coach Tuesday, giving pressure of eastern business interests as the reason.

BOSTON PRESS CLUB GOLF IN SECOND ROUND

J. S. Phelps Springs Surprise in First Round by Defeating R. C. Lehane, the Medalist, 1 Up

Second-round matches are being contested today in the annual invitation golf tournament of the Boston Press Club on the links of the Wollaston Golf Club at Montclair. First round matches were played Tuesday and there were two surprises in the first division play.

J. S. Phelps of the Wollaston club defeated R. C. Lehane of Commonwealth in the first round by 1 up, 19 holes. This was the biggest surprise of the day as Lehane won the qualifying-round medal Monday and was picked as one of the finalists in match play. The other first division surprise was the victory of F. G. Thayer, also of Wollaston, over N. A. Dempsey of Hatherly. This match was also won by 1 up in 19 holes.

Paul Tewksbury of Woodland, another of the favorites for the final round, managed to win his match; but he was carried to an extra hole by G. R. Clough of Bellevue, after the latter had finished the first nine holes 3 down.

The feature match today will be that between L. B. Paton of Homestead and F. J. Wright, Jr., of Scarboro, in the first division. Paton won his way to the second round by defeating C. Cochrane of Bellevue easily by 5 and 4, while Wright, who is Massachusetts junior champion, defeated B. K. Stephenson of Winchester by the same score. The summary of the first division follows:

J. S. Phelps, Wollaston, defeated R. C. Lehane, Commonwealth, by 1 up (19 holes).

F. G. Thayer, Wollaston, defeated N. A. Dempsey, Hatherly, by 1 up (19 holes).

J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston, defeated J. B. Brennan, Wollaston, by 2 up.

A. H. Goodale, Wollaston, defeated S. Dineen, Scarboro, by 9 and 7.

L. B. Paton, Homestead, defeated S. Cochrane, Bellevue, by 5 and 4.

F. J. Wright, Jr., Albemarle, defeated B. K. Stephenson, Winchester, by 5 and 4.

R. L. Smith, Winchester, defeated J. S. Waters, invited, by 3 and 2.

Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, defeated G. R. Clough, Bellevue, by 1 up (19 holes).

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C. 1916	P.C. 1915
Brooklyn	68	40	.630	.540
Boston	62	42	.596	.507
Philadelphia	64	45	.587	.551
New York	53	56	.486	.481
Pittsburgh	50	59	.459	.491
St. Louis	52	64	.448	.469
Chicago	51	63	.447	.495
Cincinnati	43	74	.368	.464

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 1, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 9, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis 6, New York 0.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

BOSTON WINS IN FIVE INNINGS

CINCINNATI, O.—The Boston Nationals defeated Cincinnati here Tuesday in a five-inning game by a score of 1 to 0. It was a splendid pitcher's battle between Tyler and Moseley, with the Boston man holding the Cincinnati batsmen to one single, while Boston made three off the local pitcher. The one run was scored in the first inning when Snodgrass was given a base on balls, went to third on Wilhoit's single and scored when Magee forced Wilhoit at second. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries, Tyler and Blackburn; Moseley and Clark. Umpires, Byron and Quigley. Time, 1h. 6m.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill. — Brooklyn batters pounded Prendergast and Brown for an easy victory over Chicago Tuesday, 9 to 4. Errors helped the Cubs score, but Cheney was removed because of unsteadiness and Dell's wildness forced his withdrawal in less than an inning. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	9	10	4
Chicago	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	2

Batteries, Cheney, Dell, Smith and Miller; Prendergast, Brown and Elliott. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 2h.

PITTSBURGH DIVIDES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh divided a double-header here Tuesday, the former winning the first game, 6 to 2. Pittsburgh made two runs on three hits off Mayer in the first inning of the opening game, but after that were helpless before his pitching and that of McQuillan. Pittsburgh won the second game in the fifth inning, with the score 7 to 0 in favor of the visitors, the locals scored nine runs on seven hits, a base on balls and an error. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	6	15	3
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries, Mayer, McQuillan and Killifer; Harmon and Schmidt. Umpires, Orth and Rigler. Time, 2h. 7m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	x	9	12	2
Philadelphia	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	9	1

Batteries, Cooper and Fischer; Bender, Oeschger and Burns. Time, 1h. 56m.

ST. LOUIS WINS 6 TO 0

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis made it three straight from New York Tuesday by shutting them out again, 6 to 0. Doak started for St. Louis. In the fifth Meadows went in and after throwing 10 straight balls was taken out for Ames, who did not allow a hit. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	13	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries, Doak, Meadows, Ames and Gonzales; Perritt and Kocher. Umpires, O'Day and Harrison. Time, 1h. 53m.

MEN COMPETE IN YORK ROUND OF ARCHERY MEET

Women Take Part in First National Round and Columbia Handicap at Jersey City, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Morning and afternoon shooting are again on the program of the National Archery Association of the United States championship meet of 1916, which started here Tuesday. The men are devoting the entire day to the York round, 72 arrows being shot at 100 yards this morning and 48 arrows at 80 yards and 24 at 60 yards this afternoon.

The women shoot the first national round this morning consisting of 48 arrows at 60 yards and 24 arrows at 50 yards. In the afternoon they take part in a handicap Columbia round.

Fifteen targets were set up for the opening day's shoot Tuesday, 11 for the men and four for the women. Thirty contestants were in competition at different times.

Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., headed the list of competitors with 173 hits for a total of 1065 points in the American round for men. In capturing the honors, Dr. Elmer almost equaled his mark of last year, which was 177 hits and 1070 points. J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh was second with the same total of hits, but his points only averaged 1045, while James Duff took third with 171 hits and 1007 points.

Miss C. M. Wesson of Cotuit, Mass., who won the women's championship last year at Chicago and created a new record, led in the Columbia round Tuesday with a score of 139 hits and 847 points. This was within five hits of her last year's performonce. Miss Norma Pierce of Boston was second with 120 hits and 587 points, and Miss M. Dessau of Boston was third with 118 hits and 584 points. The following are the leading scores:

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

	Points
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne	1,065
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa	1,045
James Duff, Jersey City	1,007
H. Taylor, Greenfield, Mass	924
Dr. O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Pa	836
G. P. Bryant, Boston, Mass	815
W. Doughitt, Pittsburgh, Pa	750
S. Leport, Kansas City	724
C. E. Dallin, Boston, Mass	719
J. McRae, Jersey City	711

COLUMBIA ROUND FOR WOMEN

	Hits	P'ts
Miss C. M. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass	139	847
Miss Norma Pierce, Boston, Mass	129	587
Miss M. Dessau, Boston, Mass	118	583
Mrs. J. Dunlap, Wayne, Pa	120	574
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa	101	469

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C. 1916	P.C. 1915
Boston	68	47	.591	.664
Chicago	65	53	.551	.611
New York	62	53	.539	.491
Detroit	64	55	.538	.649
St. Louis	63	54	.538	.386
Cleveland	62	54	.534	.384
Washington	54	59	.478	.513
Philadelphia	24	87	.216	.318

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 3, Cleveland 0.
New York 7, Chicago 6.
Washington 2, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 1, Detroit 0.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

RED SOX WIN AGAIN

The Boston Red Sox made it three straight from the Cleveland Americans at Fenway park Tuesday by winning 3 to 0. Mays pitched for the winners, and was in fine form, especially when there were men on bases. He was also given brilliant support. Bagby pitched for Cleveland, but was given poor support. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	3	7	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries, Mays and Thomas; Bagby and Daly and O'Neil. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Evans. Time, 1h. 39m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS CICOTTE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After losing five games to Cicotte of the Chicago Americans New York knocked him out of the box in four innings here Tuesday, the home team winning, 7 to 6. New York also hit Williams, Cicotte's successor, hard. Mullen's fielding featured, while both Peckinpaugh and Weaver made home runs into the stands. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	x	7	13	1
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	6	9	1

Batteries, Shawkey and Walters; Cicotte, Williams and Schalk. Umpires, Hildebrand and Owens. Time, 2h. 7m.

ST. LOUIS IN TIE GAME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—St. Louis and Washington played to a 2 to 2 draw game Tuesday in an exciting contest which had gone 14 innings when called on account of darkness. Weilman pitched the entire game. Gallia gave way to a pinch hitter in the sixth and was succeeded by Ayres. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	R.	H.	E.
St. L.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1
Wash	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	1

Batteries, Weilman and Hartley; Gallia, Ayres and Henry. Umpires, Chill and Connolly. Time, 3h. 15m.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT DETROIT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Philadelphia shut out Detroit Tuesday 1 to 0. Both teams had several opportunities to score, but Bush and James were effective with men on the bases and were given fine support. Walsh scored the only run in the seventh inning on a base on balls, a stolen base and Strunk's double. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	1	7	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries, Bush and Picinich; James and McKee. Umpires, Nallin and Dinneen. Time, 1h. 45m.

INTERCIRCUIT POLO MATCHES ARE ASSURED

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the United States Polo Association, Announces Conditions Under Which Contestants Will Play

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be at least three circuits represented in the intercircuit polo matches which are to be held this fall, according to an announcement made by H. L. Herbert, chairman of the United States Polo Association. These matches are arranged for the purpose of taking the place of former international matches. According to the announcement, the eastern, southern and southeastern circuits have already entered teams and it is thought that the Pacific coast and New England circuits will name teams before the time for starting the matches.

Conditions of this tournament call for the entry of at least three teams, and now that these are assured the committee of the Philadelphia Country Club has begun arranging for the matches, which will be played on the Bala field, Philadelphia, beginning Sept. 16 and ending Sept. 23. It will require at least three matches to decide the ownership of the cups, and the plan used for the international contests will be followed in accommodating spectators. In case no further teams are entered, three matches will be played, the first on Saturday, Sept. 16, the second on Wednesday, Sept. 20, and the final on Saturday, Sept. 23.

That the teams may be representative of the playing strength of the different districts the polo association has appointed committees for each circuit. These committees will select the men to play on the teams, and the personnel of each team, with substitutes, must be in the hands of Chairman Herbert not later than Sept. 1. The teams will be subject to the approval of the joint committee.

Devereux Milburn is chairman of the committee to select the team for the eastern circuit, which has 17 clubs to draw upon for players. In all probability the team will be made up of the Meadowbrook Club members, but it is by no means certain that the lineup will be the same as in the recent senior championship, when the Meadowbrook four was beaten by the Great Neck team.

Much will depend on the form shown by the men before the list is made up, as the tournament will be under handicap conditions, and a steady player with a liberal handicap will be more serviceable than a back mark man who is not at the top of his form. The southern team will be composed principally of Aiken Polo Club members, as several of the star eastern players are also affiliated with that organization. The southeastern circuit includes Bryn Mawr, Devon, First Troop and the Philadelphia clubs, and these are likely to present a formidable team under handicap conditions.

MRS. BUTLER AND PARTNER WIN

BEVERLY, Mass.—In the first round of the Montserrat Tennis and Golf Club tennis tournament this afternoon Miss Alice Thorndike, who won the championship in the singles last year, playing with Dr. H. S. Gray as her partner, lost to Mrs. A. C. Butler and J. A. L. Blake. In the doubles in the second round Miss Eleonora Sears and F. E. Dixon defeated Mrs. A. C. Shurtleff and Harry Crosby in a three-set match. The summary:

MIXED DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND

Mrs. A. C. Butler and J. A. L. Blake defeated Miss Alice Thorndike and Dr. H. S. Gray, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. R. Haydock and Q. A. Shaw, Jr., defeated Miss Ellen Curtis and S. D. Warren, Jr., 6—0, 7—5.

Miss Eleonora Sears and F. E. Dixon defeated Mrs. Arthur Shurtleff and H. S. Crosby, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Edith Sigourney and A. N. Reggio defeated Mrs. J. L. Bremer and A. C. Butler, 6—2, 6—4.

ENGLISH WINS AT BETHLEHEM

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—F. K. English of New Haven won the qualifying round low score medal of the Country Club annual invitation golf tournament here Tuesday with a card of 80. C. C. Highley of Plymouth, Mass., was second with 84. Three 16s qualified for match play. The cards of the first 16 follow:

F. K. English, New Haven	80
C. C. Highley, Plymouth, Mass	84
H. L. Jameson, Norfolk, Va	88
F. H. Dorchester, Bristol, Conn	90
E. M. O'Bryan, Chicago	90
M. Stevens, Chicago	92
W. M. Smith, Norfolk, Va	92
E. R. Thomas, St. Louis	93
G. H. Toop, Philadelphia	93
J. W. Taylor, Chicopee	93
H. P. Hotchkiss, New Haven	94
R. H. Mote, Philadelphia	95
T. A. Hardy, New York	95
H. A. Quimby, Springfield	95
D. Morehouse, Garden City	97

CHICAGO SELLS SEATON

CHICAGO, Ill.—Pitcher Tom Seaton, who left the Philadelphia Nationals for the Brooklyn Federals and was bought by the Chicago Cubs last spring, was sold to the Indianapolis American Association club Tuesday under an optional agreement. He expects to join the Hoosiers Thursday.

PICKUPS

The Cleveland infield is far below the standard set by the outfield and battery men.

President J. K. Tener of the National league has indefinitely suspended Captain Evers of the Braves.

The New York Americans defeated Pitcher Cicotte of the White Sox yesterday. Cicotte had previously won five straight games from Manager Donovan's men.

Jackson and Cobb gained on Speaker in American league batting averages yesterday. The Chicago star batted for .666, the Detroit man for .500 and the Clevelander for .250.

Prospects of Chicago trading Third Baseman Zimmerman in the near future are said to be rather doubtful, as Manager Tinker wants to get too much for his star infielder.

That was a great pitchers' battle at Cincinnati yesterday and Tyler got the decision. The only hit made off him in the five innings played was by Neale on the first ball pitched.

Yesterday was a most successful day for the eastern clubs in the American league with New York, Boston and Philadelphia winning and Washington holding St. Louis to a 14-inning tie.

The Braves are taking part in two exhibition games this afternoon. One section is playing at Terre Haute, Ind., the home of Pitcher Arthur Neff, while the other section is playing at Bloomington.

Cleveland plays its last game of the year in Boston this afternoon and will make an extra hard effort to win and not be forced to leave the Hub without a single victory credited to it on this trip.

Boston gained on all of its chief rivals for the American league pennant yesterday except New York. Manager Donovan's men are now up in third place, and it looks as if they would continue to climb.

The Athletics showed what they could do when playing at their best yesterday, and, curiously enough, they did it when Manager Mack was not with the team. Bush pitched perfect ball and was given fine support.

HARTFORD WINS FROM WORCESTER IN GOLF MATCH

WORCESTER, Mass.—Hartford's municipal golf team defeated the Worcester municipal golf trio on the public links here Tuesday in the final of a 36-hole match, the first 18 holes having been played at Hartford last Thursday. D. J. Goss, Worcester, was the only local man to win his match. He defeated R. H. Hartz, Hartford, 1 up, 39 holes. The victory of the Hartford players makes them eastern municipal champions, and they are eligible to compete in the national municipal championship tournament scheduled for St. Louis in September.

Hartford municipal champion, W. C. Gordon, defeated E. W. Ayres, Jr., Worcester, 10 up on Thursday, and in Tuesday's play he made the score 12 and 11. Hartz had Goss 5 up starting Tuesday's play, and S. J. Pierce, Hartford, had C. F. Kirby, Worcester, 3 up, winning the match 3 and 2.

PLAY CONTINUES AT SOUTH SHORE

SCITUATE, Mass.—Singles and doubles are down for today in the annual South Shore lawn tennis championship tournament of 1916, which is being played on the courts of the Hatherly Club, North Scituate. The match in which Snelling and Fessenden defeated G. S. Talbot and H. Plimpton was a feature of Tuesday's play. The summary:

FIRST ROUND, SINGLES

M. B. Benedict defeated W. W. Cutler, 6—1, 6—1; E. A. Mead defeated C. M. Underwood, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

SECOND ROUND, SINGLES

R. M. De Cormis defeated L. S. Bacon by default; J. Wheelwright defeated J. Richardson, Jr., 6—1, 6—2.

PRELIMINARY ROUND, DOUBLES

H. Snelling and Fessenden defeated G. S. Talbot and H. Plimpton, 6—8, 7—5, 7—5; T. B. Plimpton and C. G. Plimpton defeated A. W. Blakemore and A. S. Williston, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Mead and C. M. Underwood defeated A. Lyman and J. Richardson, Jr., 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Oakland 5, Los Angeles 3.
Vernon 12, San Francisco 4.
Portland 3, Salt Lake 2.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

Muskogee 5, Oklahoma City 2.
Paris 5, Sherman 2.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Dallas 1, Houston 0.
Waco 4, San Antonio 3.
Beaumont 4, Shreveport 3.
Galveston 11, Ft. Worth 1.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Columbia 7, Augusta 5.
Charleston 7, Macon 4.
Columbus 6, Jacksonville 2.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Rocky Mount 15, Norfolk 3.
Portsmouth 3, Petersburg 1.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Durham 7, Winston-Salem, 4.
Greensboro 6, Raleigh 4.
Charlotte 5, Asheville 0.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Denver 5, Des Moines 3.
Sioux City 4, Wichita 3.
Lincoln 4, St. Joseph 0.
Topeka 10, Omaha 7.

MAHAN LEAVES FOR BERKELEY TO HELP COACH

Will Work With Head Coach A. L. Smith in Developing University of California Eleven

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. W. Mahan, captain of last year's Harvard varsity football team, left today for Berkeley, Cal., where he expects to show young backfield players on the eleven of the University of California how to play football.

Mahan expects to be placed in full charge of the backfield men by Head Coach A. L. Smith, a former University of Pennsylvania man. He told the press before he started on his westward journey that it is his opinion California wants to combine Harvard backfield tactics with Smith's strategy.

This is California's second year in football since its return to the game from Rugby, which has been played there for several years. Consequently California players, while not actually new at the game, have many of the finer points of the game to learn. Mahan said he expects to have little trouble in giving instruction in the Harvard method.

The Harvard star had a chance to get a glimpse of many California athletes when that school sent a team of track and field athletes East last spring.

JOINT JEWISH DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE WORK

War Sufferers in Belligerent and Neutral Countries Given Over $5,000,000 From Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The joint Jewish distribution committee, composed of the American Jewish relief committee, the central Jewish relief committee and the people's relief committee of America, has forwarded over $5,000,000 for Jewish war sufferers in the various belligerent and neutral countries. According to a report just made public and signed by Felix Warburg, treasurer of the distribution committee, the following sums were sent to the various countries: Russia $1,800,000, Poland $1,454,500, Austro-Hungary (including Galicia) $1,065,000, Palestine (including the food sent with the United States collier Vulcan) $403,788, Greece and Turkey $132,325, for the Jewish refugees in Alexandria (Egypt) $21,000, for the Jewish students in Switzerland $5000, for the Jews in Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, $5000; for the Russian Jews in France $5000.

In addition to these sums, over 14,000 money orders were forwarded by private individuals through the offices of the joint Jewish distribution committee in New York city. The Jews of New England have contributed quite a large sum to the relief funds being raised in this country. Abraham Koshland, treasurer of the New England branch of the American Jewish relief committee, reports total receipts of $201,018.32 up to Aug. 19 of this year. This amount was raised by various individual relief organizations throughout New England by weekly and monthly pledges, and by house-to-house canvasses every Sunday.

Hebrew Help for Guardsmen

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—A branch of the Army and Navy Young Men's Hebrew Association has been organized here to care for the Jewish men in the regular army and national guard along the border. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman of New York is here to organize the society. It is proposed to erect quarters at the various camps along the border and in San Antonio.

Eastern League Standing

	Won	Lost	P W
Portland	68	27	.716
New London	67	29	.698
Springfield	53	44	.546
Lynn	54	45	.545
Worcester	51	45	.531
Lawrence	42	50	.457
New Haven	43	56	.434
Bridgeport	38	63	.376
Hartford	34	62	.354
Lowell	32	61	.344

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Lynn 1, Bridgeport 0.
New London 7, New Haven 4.
New London 2, New Haven 1.
Lawrence 3, Hartford 1.
Springfield 9, Lowell 3.
Portland 14, Worcester 5.

GAMES TODAY

Hartford at Lowell.
Bridgeport at New London.
Portland at Lawrence.
Lynn at Worcester.
New Haven at Springfield.

International League Standing

	Won	Lost	P W
Buffalo	62	49	.559
Providence	61	49	.555
Baltimore	58	53	.523
Montreal	56	52	.519
Toronto	55	55	.500
Richmond	53	57	.482
Rochester	47	59	.443
Newark	46	64	.420

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Providence 6, Toronto 0.
Baltimore 5, Buffalo 4.
Richmond 4, Rochester 2.
Newark 7, Montreal 6.

GAMES TODAY

Providence at Toronto.
Newark at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

WOMEN'S GOLF SECOND ROUND MATCHES TODAY

Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Present Champion, Scheduled to Meet Her Sister, Mrs. E. I. Beifield, Both of Chicago

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Second round matches in the fourteenth annual women's western golf championship tournament are scheduled to take place today on the links of the Kent Country Club with eight of the original competitors still left in play. The feature match will be that between Miss E. V. Rosenthal, present champion, and her sister, Mrs. E. I. Beifield. Both are members of the Ravisloe club, Chicago.

Miss Rosenthal, playing a brilliant game, eliminated Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb of Milwaukee, 8 up and 6 to play in the first round Tuesday, while Mrs. Beifield defeated Mrs. F. S. Colburn of Glen View, Chicago, 6 up and 4 to go.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Miss Ethel Chatfield of Kiswaukee, Sycamore, Ill., by Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr., of Cincinnati. Mrs. Letts was 5 down and 7 holes to go. Miss Chatfield was dormie three through the fifteenth, but playing under par, Mrs. Letts won the last three holes, evening up the match. Each had a chance to putt to victory on the extra nineteenth, but each missed and they halved with sixes. Mrs. Letts took a 5 on the twentieth, while Miss Chatfield topped an approach and her resultant 6 lost her the match. The summary:

FIRST ROUND MATCH PLAY

Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Ravisloe, defeated Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb, Milwaukee, 8 and 6.

Mrs. E. I. Beifield, Ravisloe, defeated Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View, 6 and 4.

Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., Cincinnati, defeated Miss Ethel Chatfield, Kishwaukee, 1 up (20 holes).

Miss Louise Kaiser, Flossmore, defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, 2 and 1.

Miss Louise Fergus, Chicago, defeated Mrs. H. D. Hammond, Indianapolis, 2 and 1.

Mrs. W. F. Anderson, Hinsdale, defeated Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Chicago, 2 and 1.

Miss Vera Gardiner, Glen Oak, defeated Miss Marjorie Edwards, Chicago, 1 up.

Miss Elizabeth Allen, Rock Island Arsenal, defeated Mrs. Lewis Wiggins, Springfield, 5 and 3.

ARUNDEL CASINO TENNIS

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me.—Play in the annual lawn tennis tournament at the Arundel Casino advanced in all four divisions Tuesday. The match in the men's singles between E. S. Thomas and George Livermore was the feature, the former winning, 6—2, 9—7. The match between Miss M. Taylor and Mrs. D. Schuarz went an extra set before Miss Taylor won.

ROGER HOVEY WINS PLAY-OFF

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass. — Ninety-six golfers took part in the qualifying round of the Stockbridge Golf Club annual tournament Tuesday. Roger Hovey, former champion of Rhode Island and Connecticut, was tied with G. W. Cole of Elmira for low gross at 78. In the play-off Hovey defeated Cole, scoring 73, equaling the course record established last year by Dwight Partridge.

EDSALL WINS TENNIS FINAL

YORK HARBOR, Me.—S. H. Edsall won the finals in the men's singles Tuesday afternoon in the tennis tournament at the York Country Club by defeating Courtney Sargent of New Haven, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

PHILADELPHIA BUYS GANDY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Manager P. J. Moran of the Philadelphia Nationals announced Tuesday that he had signed Outfielder Gandy of the Portsmouth, Va., club. Gandy will report next spring.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Louisville 9, Kansas City 6.
Toledo 6, St. Paul 4.
Toledo 7, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 6.
Indianapolis 14, Milwaukee 6.
Indianapolis 6, Milwaukee 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Nashville 3, New Orleans 1.
Chattanooga 7, Mobile 1.
Birmingham 3, Little Rock 0.

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CUBA TO BUILD LEGATION HOME IN WASHINGTON

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HAVANA, Cuba—The Cuban government has set aside $175,000 for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a Cuban legation at Washington, D. C. The sum of $25,000 is to be paid for the lot, $125,000 for the house and $25,000 for furniture.

Sr. Carlos Manuel Cespedes, the Cuban minister to the United States, has had plans drawn by an American architect and President Menocal has approved them. The building is to be two stories high, with reservations for the legation's offices and the rest for the residence of the minister. The style is the Italian renaissance. Work is supposed to begin early in September.

NEW YORK TEACHERS INSTITUTES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the date for the opening of the public schools has not been fixed, the teachers will assemble at the usual time, since President Wilcox of the board of education has planned a series of teachers institutes, consisting of lectures and conferences in charge of district superintendents, principals and directors of branches.

These institutes will be particularly beneficial, Mr. Wilcox points out, for several reasons. Many schools are being organized on the duplicate plan, and it is of great importance that teachers be acquainted with the meaning and possibilities of duplicate school organization. The problem presented by the new compulsory education law requiring attendance of 14-year-old children, unless elementary school graduates, is one calling for conferences between teachers and child labor experts and for careful plans to give such pupils proper training. The organization of junior high schools will also be studied in these institutes.

SECURITY LEAGUE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Security League is planning to wage a nation-wide campaign for universal military service in the United States. The campaign will be conducted through speakers, illustrated lectures and the distribution of literature.

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REAL ESTATE—VERMONT

SUMMER CAMP—Completely furnished, 9 rooms (refined home) on lake, 1900 ft. elevation, extensive porches, barn; miles unobstructed view; sell all with furn., $1500; photos. ALBERT RICHARDSON, Greenwich, Conn.

REAL ESTATE—MAINE

FOR SALE—Beautiful summer home on Nine Mile Lake; 65-acre farm; new house; must sell at once. Address owner Cedardale Farm, Oakland, Me. Route 36, Box 45.

HOUSES TO LET—ST. LOUIS

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SUMMER PROPERTY—COLORADO

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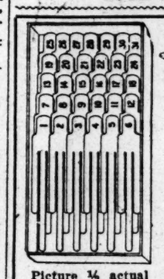

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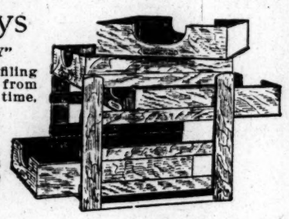

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"In my recent visit to Berea College in Kentucky, at their last commencement, to act as judge of the work of those mountain women in the fireside industries which Berea College has so carefully revived, I was impressed with the fact that these women have wrought out with joy and love the expression of a beautiful idea. Their mountain rugs, woven with the single weave, are such an improvement upon the old rag carpet. The cotton thread is now used for the warp, and overshot with wool for the patterns. They are using the myriad patterns of the old coverlets with the two blues, navy and old blue, the browns and rose, on a warp of white cotton. The favorite designs are the conventionalized squares and circles, worked out in all-over surfaces, variations of these ideas. The borders are often still further variations of the same design. The ends are finished with white cotton, closely woven and fringed.

"The college, under the far-seeing guidance of its president and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, has succeeded in giving back to these people of the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, the significance of the older fireside industries, coverlet making and mountain rug weaving, which they once knew. Through the efforts of some friends of the college, the services have been secured of Mrs. Anna Ernberg, a native of Sweden, who for a time was the only one in this country who knew how to set up and weave the double-woven coverlet, the coverlet of our grandmothers. Plenty of these were found by lovers of the art in old attics, covering the market wagons as they jolted into town; but, how to weave the beauty of their patterns, and bring out the richness of the colors, they needed to be taught. This Mrs. Ernberg has succeeded in teaching many of these women."

A coverlet is just a blue and white, rose and white, or brown and white spread, rather heavy for the bed, till one learns the stories their designs tell. All art expresses the customs and condition of the times in which it was produced. This is true of the coverlet. Weaving into the fabric upon which they worked the stories of contemporary history is as old as handicraft, reaching far back into prehistoric times. We find Penelope and her companions working into her fabrics, with colors that mocked the rainbow and sunset skies, the deeds of her wandering Ulysses. The art was carried from China or Egypt into Europe, and from there, with the colonial dames, came to America.

The patterns are as varied as the times and places in which they are made. Their names are legion, each telling a story of its own. Miss Eliza Calvert Hall, in her book on "Hand Woven Coverlets," tells of the variety of names she found in her search for these works of art.

"In Berea and its vicinity, which is largely of Saxon descent, the patterns smack of English taste. . . . The cross, from the cross of heraldry, is found often. It is very old, taken, no doubt, from the old cross emblazoned on the Crusaders' shields. This later became the symbol of the family. Sometimes there are two designs distinguishable, which indicates the union of two houses. To the uninitiated these names and designs mean nothing, but to those who have so painstakingly collected and traced them to their beginning every design tells a story. In the rose pattern, made with an all-over pattern of the conventionalized square, the soft tints of the rose window of the cathedral are symbolized. All the oldest designs mean something to a student of this art.

"These designs receive different names in different localities. For instance, the "chariot wheel," one of the oldest, which is a circle with two diameters crossing at right angles, is found in the blankets of the Indians, on the pottery of Mexico, and as the insignia of the Roman legions. In one place it stood for one thing, in another, for something else. In Mexico, it signified the way the bales of blankets were bound up. In England, it stands for the chariot wheel at the coronations of the kings.

"The great variety of designs may be reduced to a few patterns which in many variations are found in all the coverlets. The units are the pine burr, the chariot wheel, the sea star, the king flower, the dogwood bloom . . . the square, the circle. With these units the artists worked, often producing new designs, each pattern an expression of the woman's ideal of beauty.

"No machine-made fabric ever equaled in quality these hand woven coverlets. The revival of this fireside industry has done a real service to this beautiful art. In the homes of the mountain women again is heard the sound of the loom. From the cotton field she comes to sit at her loom and lovingly catch the beauty of leaf and flower, all nature, in the threads of her warp. From the fields and woods she gathers the herbs and bark for her dyes. Once more the secret of the wonderful blues, browns, yellows and reds which the colonial dame knew so well how to make, is given to these mountain workers. Their work shows the joy of all craftsmen in the expression of beauty.

"From the attics, bureau drawers, old chests, the drafts of the old-time coverlets are being brought forth. They look like bars of music torn from their context. Some are patched and faced with cloth as yellow as themselves. Into these pieces of paper long ago were pricked the patterns of some coverlets. From these rescued treasures the coverlets and mountain rugs are being produced. Some of the designs made from these drafts are original, embodying the general idea from the draft before them. This shows the artist in the hearts of these fireside workers. A study of coverlets and mountain rugs will afford much pleasure."

The Mending Bureau

The family mending is a weekly problem in most households. This was made capital of in a large western city a few years ago during a period of business depression. Some women opened a shop which they called "The Mending Shop," and here they invited their friends to bring garments of any description which needed mending, to be repaired by women whose husbands were temporarily out of work, or women who wanted to do home work to bring in a moderate income. Men and women, business women, society women, teachers, professional people of all classes responded, and a large number of people were given work.

When the period of business depression was overcome, the bureau had filled a need with so many people that it was kept open, and the street cars gave the bureau a space in the cars in which to ask for workers and materials to mend. Hotels are finding this a convenient place to have their towels embroidered; men come to have repaired all kinds of underwear, bathing suits, socks, buttons put on, garments mended. All mending is done in the bureau's rooms. Nothing is sent out where the conditions in the home are not investigated. Many women support themselves and their families in this way. They make aprons, holders, dish towels, sets of pockets for office filing, embroidery of all kinds.

The employees apply for work and, where it is necessary and the conditions are right, take work home. The women who are back of this scheme have already put it on a partly paying basis, and hope to have it entirely pay for itself in the near future. It has great possibilities as an offset to the sweat shops. If enough people take an interest in such enterprises, the scope may even be broadened to the establishing of branch offices in different parts of the city. Well managed, such an office is a better place to send the ordinary family mending than a commercial establishment of a different nature.

Protector Wardrobe Bags

The new protector wardrobe bags are paper, closed at the top and opened on the side. At the top of the bag, on the inside, is a tape loop to suspend a hanger. The open side is faced on the edge by some soft, malleable tin. There is a dust flap which folds over the garment. Then, the edges are made dust and moth proof, by folding this tin edge over the other selvage edge. They are made in all sizes for waists, coats, dresses, furs and muffs, take up but little room in the closet, and a handy rod may be put across any closet for them to hang on. They look like bags with the opening on the side. Almost anyone can make them by buying the paper and stitching up the top, bottom and one side, with the loop at the top for the hanger. Moth balls may be put into the bags with fur coats, and so storage is saved.

Mustard Pickles

One quart of small whole cucumbers, and 1 quart of medium size, 1 quart of button onions, 1 of green tomatoes, sliced, 1 large cauliflower, divided into flowerets, and 4 green peppers, cut fine. Pour over them a brine of 1 part salt and 4 parts water. Let them stand 24 hours. Heat the mixture up and turn into a colander. Mix together 1 cup of flour, 6 tablespoons of ground mustard, 1 tablespoon tumeric and enough cold vinegar to make a smooth paste. Add enough vinegar to make 2 quarts in all, with 1 cup of sugar. Boil this mixture until it thickens and is smooth, stirring all the time. Then add the vegetables and cook till well heated through. Put in glass or stone jars.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

New and Becoming Footwear

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Becoming footwear is one of the most essential items in any scheme of dress, and it is not perhaps always realized how much careful thought is given to the production of new models, designed to bring out beauty of outline, while at the same time studying the characteristics of differing types of feet. The importance of this was fully shown during a visit to the atelier of MacAffie, which name is a synonym of whatever is best in the fashion of boots.

It is early yet for the coming models to be seen, but already it has been decided that boots are to be more generally worn than shoes, and that these, in their best form, will be black, very dark gray, or equally dark-brown antelope skin. White and white with black will also be worn, but this, except perhaps with an all-white outfit, is never so artistic as black or very dark gray. MacAffie is also bringing out a boot designed to give great slenderness of outline, and this will be carried out in a black antelope golosh with high upper parts of dark gray, also in antelope.

As well as these, some new and very attractive models are being designed in brocade, for wearing with teagowns and so on. Quite one of the most original new boots to be seen is a "harvesting" boot, for when women are working in the harvest field they must be suitably shod, and there is no doubt that by this means their usefulness will be increased. These boots will be laced up high and made in soft brown leather, adapted to the use for which they are intended, and supple to wear.

Cereals in New Guise

Very often in cooking cereals there is a considerable portion left over that is not especially good if heated again, and for which there seems to be no appetizing use. There are, however, several excellent luncheon dishes that may be concocted from these cereals. Not only this, but some housewives deliberately cook an extra amount of cereal, in preparing the breakfast dish, so that they may have enough to serve in one of these other attractive ways. A few of these cereal dishes may be made according to the following recipes:

Oatmeal Timbale with Cream Sauce—Pour leftover oatmeal in timbale or custard cups. When cold, turn them out, scoop out the centers, leaving a wall ½-inch thick; mix a little cold chopped meat with the scooped-out oatmeal, moisten with gravy or water, season well and refill the centers of the timbales. Place them in a hot oven until thoroughly hot. Serve with a cream sauce made of 2 tablespoons of flour, 2 tablespoons of butter and 1 cup of milk. Farina, cream of wheat or other cereals may be used in the same way.

Grapenut Pudding—Soak ½ cup of grapenuts ½ hour or longer in hot water to cover. Beat 2 eggs and ¼ cup of sugar together until light, then add 2 cups of cold milk. Add the softened grapenuts, ½ teaspoon of salt, and ¼ teaspoon of grated nutmeg. Pour into a baking dish and bake until firm in a slow oven. This will require about 25 minutes if baked in individual molds, and about double that time if baked in a large mold. Serve with or without cream.

Oatmeal Fritters—Put leftover oatmeal into a small mold and stand away to harden. When ready to use turn it out, cut in slices ½-inch thick and then into strips 1 inch wide. Dip in egg, roll in bread crumbs, and fry. Drain on brown paper, dust with powdered sugar and serve.

Fried Cornmeal Mush—Turn the mush from the mold where it was placed after breakfast, slice it a half-inch thick or a little less, dust with flour and saute in butter until a golden brown on both sides. Or roll in egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat. Plenty of time must be allowed for frying mush, as it does not brown quickly. Probably a half hour will be required to fry a panful for four persons. Slices of cold cream of wheat may be fried in the same way.

Oatmeal Waffles—To 1 cup of cold cooked oatmeal add 1 cup of milk, 1 tablespoon of melted butter, also ½ cup of whole wheat flour, ½ teaspoon of salt and 2 teaspoons of baking powder sifted together. Beat well, add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs and lastly cut and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Bake on a hot greased waffle iron and serve at once.

Chocolate Farina Custard — Mix smoothly a cup of cold farina and 1 pint of milk, and cook about 10 minutes. Add 2 ounces of grated chocolate to the yolks of 3 eggs beaten with 4 tablespoons of sugar, and add slowly to the farina. Return to the fire, cook a few minutes, then cut and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Cook two or three minutes longer to cook the egg, add a teaspoon of vanilla, pour into wet molds, and set away to cool.

Jellied Figs

Wash eight whole figs and cook them in boiling water until the skin is tender. Drain the figs from the liquids, of which there should be half a cup. Soften ¼ ounce of gelatine in 2 tablespoons of cold water, then dissolve in the hot liquid from the figs. Add ¼ cup of sugar, stir until dissolved and cooled somewhat; then add the juice of half a lemon, ¼ cup of orange juice, and strain into a shallow dish. When firm, cut into cubes. Whip a half cup of double cream until very stiff, adding 2 tablespoons of powdered sugar and a few drops of vanilla. Place the figs in the center of a serving dish and surround with the whipped cream and the cubes of jelly, alternating cream and jelly.

Separating Yolks and Whites

Often, when separating the whites from the yolks of eggs, the yolk becomes broken and falls into the white. Do not try to get the yolk out with a spoon, as it only spreads the more. Dip a cloth in warm water, wring it dry, and touch the yolk with a corner of it. The yolk will adhere to the cloth and may easily be lifted out.

How to Read the Meter

Every housewife should learn how to read the gas or electric meter in her home, so that she may check the monthly bill when it comes in. This is a part of the businesslike attitude which the modern housekeeper is developing toward the efficient management of her domain. No dry goods bill or grocery account is settled until it has been checked up with the records kept by the purchaser, and the same method should obtain with reference to the bills for light and heat.

A gas meter has three dials, each numbered from 1 to 10. The first dial is called the "1000," and measures in hundred cubic feet up to 1000 cubic feet. The figures on it run from right to left. The second dial, called the "10,000," measures in thousands up to 10,000 cubic feet, and the figures run from left to right. The third dial, called the "100,000," measures in ten thousands up to 100,000 cubic feet, and the figures run from right to left.

To read the meter, begin with the dial on the right, and note the figure the hand last passed over, remembering that it is so many hundred cubic feet. For example, if 2 is the last figure the hand has passed over, it reads 200 cubic feet. In the second dial, the hand is moving from left to right, and the figure last passed over is next taken. On the third dial the hand is moving from right to left, and the figure last passed over is taken. (The small dial at the top registers 2 cubic feet, and is for showing leaks.)

Now suppose two of these meters side by side. On July 1, in reading meter A, dial 1 reads 6, that is, 600 cubic feet; dial 2 reads 9, that is 9000 cubic feet, and dial 3 reads 4, that is 40,000 cubic feet. The total is 49,600 cubic feet. On Aug. 1, in reading meter B, dial 1 reads 7, that is 700 cubic feet; dial 2 reads 1, that is 1000 cubic feet, and dial 3 reads 5, that is 50,000 cubic feet, a total of 51,700 cubic feet. Now subtract 49,600 cubic feet, the reading of the meter on July 1, from 51,700 cubic feet, the reading of the meter on Aug. 1, and you get 2100 cubic feet—the amount of gas used in July.

At $1 per 1000 cubic feet, the gas bill for July, is reckoned by dividing 2100 by 1000, this to ascertain the number of thousands used. The result is 2.1. If 1000 cubic feet cost $1, 2.1 thousands will cost 2.1 times $1, or $2.10; that is, $2.10 should be the amount of the gas bill.

The electric meter, like the gas meter, is composed of dials, but the unit of measure is the "watt" or "watt-hour." One thousand watts is a kilowatt. Bills are usually measured in kilowatts. The method of reading is exactly the same as the gas meter—taking always the lower figure next to each hand, being careful to note that the hands on the alternate dials move in opposite directions.

Suppose that on July 1 meter A shows dial 1 reading 3 kilowatts, dial 2 reads 80 kilowatts, dial 3 reads 500 kilowatts, and dial 4 reads 1000 kilowatts. The total is 1583 kilowatts. On Aug. 1 meter B shows that dial 1 reads 8 kilowatts, dial 2 reads 90 kilowatts, dial 3 reads 500 kilowatts, and dial 4 reads 1000 kilowatts. The total is 1598 kilowatts. Now subtract the reading of July 1, 1583 kilowatts, from the reading of Aug. 1, 1598 kilowatts, and you get 15 kilowatts—the amount of electricity used in July.

At an average cost of 10 cents per kilowatt hour the bill for electricity for July should be $1.50.

Some meters have upon them the word "constant," followed by a figure. In such case the reading of the meter must be multiplied by this figure in order to get the correct total. For example, if the constant is ½, then the reading must be multiplied by ½. Hence, if there had been in the above reading a constant of ½ the total reading would be 15 times ½, or 7½ kilowatt hours.

Lemon Butter

To the juice and grated rind of 3 lemons, add 3 eggs well beaten, 2 cups of sugar, ¾ of a cup of water, and one teaspoon of butter. Beat all well together and boil 5 minutes, or until thick. Care must be taken that it does not scorch. This will keep indefinitely, and make a nice variation from regular jellies.

Bring Your House Up to Date

Growth and progress are never at a standstill. Unless our ideas are constantly enlarging and improving, we are not developing as we should into higher and better forms of individual expression; and nowhere is this more clearly illustrated than in the average house or apartment. Newer and more convenient methods, more artistic forms of household decoration are constantly being introduced; yet in many homes there has not been a change of any sort in years and years. The same out-of-date Nottingham curtains hang at the windows, the same heavy unwieldy utensils prevail in the kitchen, the same pictures—which represent an outgrown taste of a decade or two before—hang on the walls.

Why not take the house, point by point, and bring it up to date? Because 10 years or more ago, pictures were hung by visible wires in slanting lines from a single hook is no reason one should go on letting them hang that way. If pictures are so large that they must be hung from the molding, hang them in parallel lines from two hooks. Just because pillow "shams" were used when you started housekeeping, do not think you must go on using them. You dress yourself daintily now to work in your kitchen; why disfigure the kitchen wall by hanging a hideous commercial advertising calendar on it? Perhaps when such things are refused by housewives and office managers, who appreciate the value of a simple, attractive place to work in, they will stop producing such pseudo works of art.

Bring the dark old-fashioned bathroom up to date. In some old houses the woodwork of the bathroom is a somber brown, the wooden base of the tub is brown, too, and the walls are a gloomy shade. A can or two of white enamel will make the place as fresh as if it were of white tiling throughout.

Weed your bedroom of the conglomeration of small articles that pile up on window sills, radiators, small stands, and even in the corners. The modern up-to-date bedroom hasn't one superfluous thing in it to mar the restful quiet it should wrap around its occupant. Take down all the little useless hanging things that were given you years ago. Keep postcards in a book for the purpose, not standing around on dressing tables or stuck in the frames of mirrors.

The department stores in the great cities, and the pages of the modern magazines are filled with examples of good taste and up-to-date ideas in home decoration and management. Don't sit back and pay no attention to them, but begin to make your home conform. It cannot be done all at once, to be sure, but take one thing at a time—the curtains, say, or the pictures—and consider just how behind the times your treatment of them is. Then little by little bring them up to date. You do not need to be extreme in your adoption of new ideas, but don't be one of the women who are so conservative and averse to innovations that you make your home and service and apparel conform to the accepted mode long after it is an old story to every one else.

In many cases, this keeping things up-to-date does not involve any expense—or very little. If you have an old uninteresting picture on the walls, but the frame is good, why not go to a picture shop and select a good reproduction of some beautiful painting, repaint the frame in some one of the modern ways of handling frames and have a new fresh idea, as well as picture, before you.

Be flexible, too, about your household system. There are women who are miserable if the washing is not done on Monday, because Monday has always been wash day, when perhaps Tuesday, Wednesday, or even Thursday would suit the modern adjustment of home life much better. Banish tradition and keep abreast of the times, especially when the times bring out new and improved ways of meeting modern conditions.

"I try to banish one unnecessary thing and acquire one necessary thing, every day in my home—even if only useless and useful ideas," said a matron who has never let her home become a museum of all the decorative errors of the past.

How Long to Bake Meats

Meat often is over-done that should be rare, and rare that should be well done, because the cook does not know how long it takes per pound to bake it. Here are some handy helps compiled from practical experience:

Beef, ribs or loin, rare, eight to ten minutes.

Beef, ribs or loin, well done, twelve to sixteen minutes.

Beef, ribs, rolled, rare, twelve to fifteen minutes.

Beef, ribs, rolled, well done, fifteen to eighteen minutes.

Beef, fillet, well done, one hour; rare, twenty to thirty minutes.

Mutton leg, well done, per pound, fourteen minutes.

Mutton, leg, rare, per pound, ten minutes.

Mutton, fore quarters, stuffed, per pound, fifteen to twenty-five minutes.

Lamb, well done, per pound, fifteen to twenty minutes.

Veal, well done, per pound, eighteen to twenty minutes.

Pork, well done, per pound, twenty minutes.

Venison, rare, per pound, ten minutes.

Chicken, per pound, fifteen to twenty minutes.

Turkey, eight to ten pounds, three hours.

Goose, eight to ten pounds, two hours or more. Duck, domestic, one hour or more. Duck, wild, fifteen to thirty minutes, in very hot oven.

Grouse, about thirty minutes.

Pigeons, three to six hours.

Ham, four to six hours.

Fish, whole, forty-five minutes.

Small fish or fillet, about twenty minutes.

Baked beans with pork, about six to eight hours.

Salt Cellars in Damp Weather

Housewives are often troubled in damp weather to keep their salt cellars from clogging up and becoming useless. A reader of The Christian Science Monitor advises the following method: Empty the cellar, wash it clean and heat it on top of the oven; then fill it with fresh salt and place under an inverted tumbler. Keep the cellars thus protected when not in use, and they will remain in good condition.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Unloading Horses

In his younger days Sir Bryan Mahon, who has recently been appointed commander-in-chief in Egypt, was by way of being quite a character in the army, and many are the tales that are told of his recklessness and his no less ready resourcefulness in an emergency.

Once, for instance, a lot of horses had to be unloaded at Ismalia, says the St. Louis Star. There were no boats and there was shortage of slings, to say nothing of grummets, breast-girths and all other queer paraphernalia that disembarking officers delight in.

But Mahon, who is, of course, a son of Erin's Isle, had seen horses disembarked on the wild Irish coast many and many a time in rough and ready fashion, and he knew what they could do when they had to. So while the others were discussing ways and means below decks, he simply threw these horses overboard.

The animals promptly swam ashore, and while the horror-stricken disembarking officer was looking on aghast, too surprised even for words, Mahon ordered the trumpet for "stables" to be sounded and every horse promptly lined up on the beach.

Additions

I.

Add one fifth of money, one fourth of dime, one sixth of nickel, one third of buy, one eighth of farthing, one seventh of quarter, and you will have a space of time.

II.

Add one fourth of desk, one third of rug, one eighth of cupboard, one sixth of window, one fifth of chair, one fifth of doily, and you will have a tunnel.

III.

Add one fifth of pansy, one ninth of buttercup, one sixth of clover, one eighth of marigold, one fifth of daisy, one fourth of bulb, one fourth of moss, and you will have a prize.—Youths Companion.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Riddle: Eye.

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THE HOME FORUM

Reconciliation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE unillumined human mind, being as it is, the direct contrary of divine Mind, views all things from a perverted mortal standpoint. In no particular has this been more apparent, perhaps, than in its seeming determination to reverse the purpose of the reconciliation which Jesus the Christ brought to humanity. The sacrifice of the great Teacher has been made to appear as a placating act whereby God, perfection, could be reconciled to an imperfect, albeit repentant, man. This false concept of the Messiah's mission has given men nothing better than a wavering hope that somehow, God, if sufficiently besought, can be persuaded to excuse weakness and sin, because of Jesus' supposed vicarious suffering for all. Now, because every concept a man holds concerning his relation to spiritual things, characterizes his attitude toward his human problems and his manner of solving them, it is easy to see why this misunderstanding of the Christ-reconciliation has left humanity so helpless in the face of human maladjustments. The attempt to harmonize perfection with imperfection only confuses the human mind instead of giving it that understanding of divine Principle which is needed for the correct solution of every problem.

Christian Science disabuses the human mind of its false notions about reconciliation, just as it displaces every other material concept with spiritual ideals. It teaches that "The atonement of Christ" as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 18 of Science and Health, "reconciles man to God, not God to man; for the divine Principle of Christ is God, and how can God propitiate Himself?" This understanding of the Christ and of the divine Principle which bases every spiritual idea that comes to the human mind to redeem it from the false beliefs of estrangements and strife, begins at once to lift consciousness toward unity with good, instead of vainly trying to bring Spirit into agreement with materiality. Then it grows clear how, in the process of working out one's own salvation from evil beliefs, all human relations come under the ruling of this spiritual understanding; and the effort to overcome enmities and alienated affections becomes something vastly more important than merely the renewal of friendship. Human reconciliations are seen simply as one reflected aspect of the scientific necessity of reconciling consciousness to God, divine Principle.

Love for man, as God's idea, is so inseparably associated with love for God, that it is impossible to realize the one without including the other. This practical application of man's reconciliation to God, Jesus taught when he said, "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." This is simply saying that it is impossible to come into unity with divine Principle, without understanding the idea which expresses Love, and allowing that idea to operate in every relationship and condition.

This does not in the least mean, as has been sometimes supposed, that in working out this spiritual idea of love for God and man, one must begin to cultivate an invertebrate liking for all kinds of uncongenial people, or that one must try to persuade himself that he is not being wronged when he is. Really, persons have very little to do with the essence of this problem. It is a matter of consciousness entirely. To be reconciled to God, good, means to recognize no other reality than divine Mind, to be conscious of the omnipotence and omnipresence of perfect Spirit. To impute trespasses to others, then, to be at variance with any mortal, is to set up a mental obstruction as one's own consciousness which prevents realization of unity with good. This failure to perceive the unreality of matter and evil, leaves undestroyed the idolatrous belief in another reality and power than God. Whereas, scientifically to understand that imperfection of any kind is a sensuous illusion, nothingness, is to destroy and thus deal accurately with it.

Reconciliation, as Christian Science explains it, means a complete mental separation from error, never an acquiescence in or submission to anything wrong or imperfect. "Even Christ" Mrs. Eddy writes, "cannot reconcile Truth to error, for Truth and error are irreconcilable. Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a truer sense of Love, the divine Principle of Jesus' teachings, and this truer sense of Love redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of Spirit,—the law of divine Love." (Science and Health, p. 19.) Now the real man's unity with Principle is already an established, eternal fact. It was this fact which Jesus the Christ revealed. He proved it true, moreover, not by lovingkindness toward error or evil, but by destroying evil; for love is simply the consciousness of man's spiritual perfection, to the utter extinction of all error. Jesus taught that through the understanding of the Christ, all men could do as he did in destroying the false evidence of the material sense that man had fallen out of unity with God. Just as the Mind of Christ supersedes the false beliefs of materiality, the sense of sin fades out of consciousness, and the fear and sensation of sickness diminishes. Reconciliation to God through Christ thus brings a conscious sense of union with spiritual Life and harmony, and a consequent cessation of hate and strife and pain in temporal experience.

Paul had a clear sense of what the spiritual understanding of reconciliation would bring to humanity, both of benefit and of responsibility. The gospel was to him a "ministry of reconciliation." Just as Jesus the Christ came to minister unto others by overcoming the false sense of life in matter, in order that Life as Spirit might be revealed, so must each one who follows in the footsteps of Christ, lay down the false sense of materiality which seems first to separate man from God, and then to separate humanity into discordant, warring factions. "If any man be in Christ," said Paul, "he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new. And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation."

George Bancroft as a Poet

"Among those at Harvard, in the first quarter of this (nineteenth) century, whom the quick eye and ear of the scholarly Everett detected as youngsters of promise," writes Donald G. Mitchell, "was a certain George Bancroft, the clever son of a Congregational minister, who had studied closely and showed a wakeful ambition at Exeter Academy; graduating before he had completed his seventeenth year, he was not slow to accept the advices and money of those Harvard friends who counseled further study abroad. For two or three years thereafter he ranged through Central Europe, equipping himself as a linguist, and grappling, almost fiercely, with all opportunities that offered either scholastic or social advancement.

"A protracted stay at Göttingen put him upon the friendliest terms with Dr. Heeren. . . At Berlin, the young American had his taste of the Sunday evenings at the home of Schleiermacher. . . . He saw the Humboldts, too; encountered Goethe at his own home—awed, doubtless, but always bumptiously American; at Rome, he foregathered with Bunsen, . . . upon an American war vessel at Leghorn he is invited to meet Byron."

"All these and other such, made uncommon experiences for the son of a quiet New England parson. 'Tis little wonder that pulpit engagements—to which he gave some attention on his return—did not enthrall him; nor did a Greek tutorship at Harvard, for which he was booked, hold him in durance for more than a year. Poems were simmering in his thought, which found outcome in a thin volume dedicated to the president of Harvard, 'the author's early benefactor and friend'; the author's own wanderings in Europe get a decorous setting forth in the verse; nor is there a lack of Childe Harold flavors:

"'. . . The world of thought is all thine own.'

And again:

"'Farewell to Rome; how lovely in distress;
How sweet her gloom; how proud her wilderness!
Farewell to all that won my youthful heart
And waked fond longings after fame. We part;
The weary pilgrim to his home returns;
For Freedom's air, for western climes he burns;
Where dwell the brave, the generous and the free,
Oh there is Rome; no other Rome for me!'

"Yet Bancroft was not long enamored of the muse, and the little volume was presently withdrawn from circulation. A copy in the possession of the Lenox library shows numerous interlineations and emendations in the script of the author—as if he had once intended a revised imprint; his engrossment, however, in those years with educational schemes, culminating in the establishment of the Round Hill School, gave other direction to his industries and ambitions."

Art and Materials

Had Praxiteles attempted to hew a statue out of a millstone, I should have preferred it to an unhewn block of Parian marble; but if that statuary had fashioned the marble, more value would have accrued to it from his workmanship than was in the marble itself. In a word, nature is the material for learning; the one forms and the other is formed. Art can do nothing without materials; material has its value even independent of art; but perfection of art is of more consequence than perfection of material.—Quintilian.

The Heron's Haunt

"Most of the fields on the country side are now laid up for hay, or down in the tall haulming corn; and so I am driven from my accustomed botanizing grounds to the wild, bosky moorland back of Hole Common," says Charles Grant Allen in "Vignettes from Nature." "Here on the edge of the copse the river widens to a considerable pool, and coming upon it softly through the wood from behind, I have surprised a great, graceful, ash-and-white heron standing all unconscious on the shallow bottom. . . . There is no English bird, not even the swan, so perfectly and absolutely graceful as the heron. I am leaning now breathless and noiseless against the gate, taking a good look at him, as he stands half-knee deep on the oozy bottom, with his long neck arched over the water, and his keen purple eye fixed eagerly upon the fish below. Though I am still twenty yards from where he poises on his stilted legs, I can see distinctly his long, pendent, white breast feathers, his crest of waving black plumes, falling loosely backward over the ash-gray neck, and even the bright red skin of his bare legs just below the feathered thighs. I push quietly through the gate, but not quite quietly enough for the heron. One moment he raises his curved neck and poises his head a little on one side to listen for the direction of the rustling; then he catches a glimpse of me as I try to draw back silently behind a clump of flags and nettles; and, in a moment, his long legs give him a good spring from the bottom, his big wings spread with a sudden flap skywards, and almost before I can note what is happening, he is off and away to leeward, making a bee-line for the high trees that fringe the artificial water in Chilcombe Hollow."

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Fishing Boats at Volendam on the Zuider Zee

"The Dutch do not use their wealth of water as we should. They do not swim in it, they do not race on it, they do not row for pleasure at all. Water," writes E. V. Lucas in "A Wanderer in Holland," "is their servant, never a light-hearted companion."

"I can think of no more reposeful holiday than to step on board one of these barges wedged together in a Rotterdam canal, and never lifting a finger to alter the natural course of events—to accelerate or divert—be carried by it to, say, Harlingen, in Friesland: between the meadows; under the noses of the great black and white cows; past herons fishing in the rushes; through little villages with dazzling milk-cans being scoured on the banks, and the goodwives washing . . . ; through big towns, by rows of somber houses seen through a delicate screen of leaves; under low bridges crowded with children; through narrow locks; ever moving, moving, slowly and surely, sometimes sailing, sometimes quanting, sometimes being towed, with the wide Dutch sky overhead, and the plovers crying in it, and the clean west wind driving the windmills, and everything just as it was in Rembrandt's day."

But no less delightful than the canal barges are the fishing fleets which crowd the picturesque harbors of the Zuider Zee. To have "watched from a brown-sailed boat on the Zuider Zee a buoy on the horizon grow into the water-gate of Hoorn" is one of the good things which L. A. Corbeille considers makes a visit to Holland worth while. The little fishing village of Volendam Mr. Lucas calls a "paradise of quaint costumes and gay prettinesses." "If the people and village of Volendam are to be described in a phrase," he says, "they may be called better Markeners in a better Marken. The decoration of the pointed red-roofed houses is similar; there is the same prevailing and very ingratiating passion for blue Delft—and a very beautiful blue too; the clothes of the men and women have a family resemblance. But Volendam is in every way better."

"The fishing fleet of Volendam sails as far as the North Sea, but it is always in Volendam by Saturday morning. Hence if you would see the Volendam fishermen in their greatest strength, the time to visit the little town is at the end of the week or on Sunday."

The Charcoal Burner

He lives within the hollow wood,
From one clear dell he seldom ranges;
His daily toil in solitude
Revolves, but never changes.

. . . . . .

I love to watch the pale blue spire,
His scented labor builds above it;
I track the woodland by his fire,
And, seen afar, I love it.

. . . . . .

He knows the moods of forest things,
He feels, in his own speechless fashion,
For helpless forms of fur and wings
A mild paternal passion.

Within his horny hand he holds
The warm brood of the ruddy squirrel;
Their bushy mother storms and scolds,
But knows no sense of peril.

The dormouse shares his crumb of cheese,
His homeward trudge the rabbits follow;
He finds, in angles of the trees
The cup-nest of the swallow.

—Edmund Gosse.

True Freedom

"True freedom," Dostoievski says, "is such an overcoming of the will that at length one may attain to a moral condition wherein one shall always and under every circumstance, and in very deed and truth, possess the mastery over oneself."

Saba the Astonishing

"Close to St. Eustatius is the island of Saba, a place so curious that it must rank with islands of romance," writes Sir Frederick Treves, in "The Cradle of the Deep," his book of a voyage to the West Indies. "It is small and round, has a diameter of two miles, and belongs to the Dutch. It is the pinnacle of a volcanic mountain of which only the peak and crater emerge from the sea. Possessing no beach, Saba is, in the words of the mariner, 'bold and steep-to' all around. Its circuit, indeed, is that of the wall of some cyclopean fortress."

"Possessing no harbor, nor anything approaching the same, Saba has yet a harbormaster among its officials. Possessing no springs, the inhabitants chiefly depend upon rainwater caught in tanks. There are no roads in Saba for it is 'a mass of rugged mountains, with deep and precipitous ravines, through and over which are only footpaths from house to house.' Unlike any other West Indian island, the majority of the population are white, and 'not only white but Dutch, the good, old-fashioned kind, with blue eyes, freckled, sandy complexion and flaxen hair.' The inhabitants being Dutch, speak English as their native tongue. The only town in Saba is on the mountain top, and being so placed, it is called Bottom. In this nomenclature the founders of the colony have evidently followed the weaver in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' who, speaking of his vision, says 'it shall be called Bottom's dream because it hath no bottom.'

"Now the city of Bottom can hardly be said, even in the terms of the speculative builder, to occupy an eligible site, for it is placed inside the crater. If the citizens wish to gaze upon the sea they must climb to the rim of the crater, as flies would crawl to the edge of a teacup, and look over. They will see the ocean directly below them, at the foot of a precipice some thirteen hundred feet high. To go down to the sea, it is necessary to take a path with a slope like the roof of a house, and then to descend the ladder, an appalling stair on the side of the cliff marked at the steepest part by steps cut out of the rock."

"Living alone in their volcano, in a summit city called Bottom, these simple Dutch people who speak English reach the extreme of the improbable in the nature of their staple industry. They do not make balloons, nor kites. They are not astronomers, nor are they engaged in extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere. They are, of all things in the world, shipbuilders, and shipbuilders of such merit that their boats and small craft are famous all over the Windward islands. Let it be noted that fishing smacks are not only built in a crater, but on an island which has neither beach, harbor, landing stage, nor safe anchoring ground, where no timber is produced, where no iron is to be found, and where cordage is not made. The island has, indeed, except in the matter of size, no more facilities for the development of the shipbuilding trade than has a rock lighthouse. The production of ships from craters is hardly less wonderful than the gathering of grapes from thorns or figs from thistles.

"When the Saba ship is finished it is lowered down the side of the cliff, and has then apparently to shift for itself. The women, no doubt, wave handkerchiefs from the rim of the crater as the craft takes the sea, while the boys are told not to play with stones lest they should fall on their father's heads. After all the excitement of the launch is over one can imagine the master-builder climbing up the Ladder to his crater home."

Gladstone and Macaulay's History

In Macaulay all history is scenic; and philosophy he scarcely seems to touch, except on the outer side, where it opens into action. Not only does he habitually present facts in forms of beauty, but the fashioning of the form predominates over, and is injurious to, the absolute and balanced presentation of the subject. Macaulay was a master in execution, rather than in what painting or music terms expression. He did not fetch from the depths, nor soar to the heights; but his power upon the surface was rare and marvelous. . . . He mingled, then, like Homer, the functions of the poet and the chronicler: but what Homer did was due to his time; what Macaulay did, to his temperament. . . . The "History" of Macaulay, whatever else it may be, is the work not of a journeyman but of a great artist, and a great artist who lavishly bestowed upon it all his powers. Such a work, once committed to the press, can hardly die. It is not because it has been translated into a crowd of languages, nor because it has been sold in hundreds of thousands, that we believe it will live; but because, however open it may be to criticism, it has in it the character of a true and a very high work of art.—Gladstone.

Musk-Rats

When the mists move down from the barren hill,
To roll where the waters are black and chill,
When the moonlight gleams on the lily-pads
And even the winds are still

The musk-rats slip from the clammy bank,
Where the tangled reeds are long and dank,
Where the dew lies white on the iris bed,
And the rushes stand in rank.

Their black heads furrow the stagnant stream,
While the water breaks in a silver gleam,
Till it joins the reeds where the night lies hid
And the purple herons dream.

Through the mist and the moon's mysterious light
They hear the honking geese take flight,
Threshing up from the arrow-heads
As the lonely East grows white.

—Lloyd Roberts.

A Great Part of One's Work

To cultivate kindness is a great part of the business of life.—Johnson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1916

EDITORIALS

Education Question in United Kingdom

THE discussion which ranges round the all-important question of education, in the United Kingdom, steadily increases in volume. Within the past few weeks, important pronouncements have been made on the subject by Lord Haldane, a well-known and deservedly respected authority on the subject; by Mr. Henderson, who until a few days ago held the office of education minister, and by a special committee appointed by the board of education.

In Lord Haldane's view, the need for reform is urgent. He is, of course, specially concerned with the question of secondary education, and he regards the position of England, in this respect, as being in the highest degree unsatisfactory. It was an appalling reflection, he said, that 90 per cent of the young people in the country received no further education after the age of 14. In the number of teachers and schools, reform was urgently needed. He had some striking figures on high authority. In England, out of 2,750,000 between the ages of 12 and 16, only about 1,100,000 received any further education after 13. Of the remaining 1,650,000, the great bulk were educated only for a very short time, mostly in elementary schools. Only 250,000 went to proper secondary schools, and they were there only for a short period in most cases. Lord Haldane then went on to give other figures, which he claimed proved the general inadequacy of the higher educational system of the country. There was, however, one point which filled him with hope, and that was that the British people had now reached a stage when they were awakening to the necessity of a forward move in this respect. The magnificent spirit which had revealed itself had come to stay, and it would influence them more profoundly in the future even than it did at present. There was a willing spirit in every class, Lord Haldane insisted, to undertake new enterprises, and to rise above the indifference of the past, and a great responsibility rested upon the authorities. There was a vast reservoir of talent which needed to be tapped. No one could tell how much genius and efficiency it might contain.

That the government is already inclined towards just those vigorous measures which Lord Haldane advocates, is clearly shown by the interim report on the subject of higher education, recently issued by the board of education. The main feature of this report is a recommendation that the government should provide £329,500 a year for the purpose of strengthening the higher parts of selected secondary schools and providing scholarships.

There can be no doubt, of course, that the whole matter is, as Lord Haldane insisted, urgent, not only because, after the war, the demand of the time will be for ever fuller education in all directions, but because there is no need to postpone the inauguration of these improved schemes until after the war. There is, on the contrary, a very urgent need that they should be inaugurated at the earliest date possible. The history of education, however, in the United Kingdom as in other countries, goes to prove the wisdom of allowing the educational system of the country to be, as far as possible, a growth. That system, however elaborate or however simple, which allows most easily of alteration, whilst, at the same time, securing the greatest measure of present efficiency, must unquestionably be accounted the best. There are very few educational systems which could be counted upon to survive a generation. The needs of the United Kingdom, at the time of the introduction of compulsory elementary education, some forty years ago, were entirely different from what they are today, and it is safe to predict that the change will go on at an even more rapid rate in the future than it has done in the past. At present, from all quarters, comes the demand that technical training should be accorded the foremost place henceforth in the educational system of the country. The demand is, of course, understandable enough. It is, indeed, from many points of view, legitimate. Technical training in the United Kingdom has been sadly undervalued, and it may be necessary, in order to adjust the balance, to give it a disproportionate amount of attention for some years to come. The view, however, which regards education entirely, or even primarily, as a means of training for a trade or profession, has nothing to be said for it, and very much to be said against it. Because, said Socrates at a supreme moment, this man is the best of carpenters, it does not follow that he is, therefore, the wisest of men. A generation of men and women who look out on each other and on the world's affairs through a test tube or from behind a driving wheel, holds out little promise of real progress.

Canada Still a Model

THE Lemieux act of 1907, which the Canadian Parliament passed not uninfluenced by the history of industrial disputes and their settlements in the United States, immediately attracted the attention of alert publicists in the republic, preeminent among them being Charles W. Eliot. From time to time, as the workings of the law and its subsequent minor modifications have been reported, and as responsible administrators have coveted a law like it in the United States when they have faced industrial war at the public's expense, there has been renewed consideration of the act, its merits and its demerits, and its applicability to the United States. And this, too, notwithstanding recent legislation which Congress has passed dealing with the rights of the railways, their employees and the public in times of strife over wages and hours.

Few onlookers viewing the controversy which President Wilson has been compelled to enter as head of the nation, have viewed it with more complacency than the Canadians. Not but that their purses and their businesses would suffer more or less, should the railways of the United States be tied up for a season. Canadian imports from the United States, and exports through the United States, are too voluminous and valuable not to feel the check that would come to trade if the roads were to be made idle. No! Their complacency would be of another sort, the complacency that comes from wisdom, shown in a fundamental, basic law that presupposes certain things. Chief among them is this: that there must be investigation of the questions at issue, and that full publicity must go with investigation. During the investigation a strike on the one hand, and reduction of wages, increase of hours and change of conditions of employment, on the other, are illegal and punishable. There may ultimately be rejection of the findings of the specially created board of investigation, and a strike, but it cannot be until the board has reported, until its findings have been published, and until the public has had data given it for a fair judgment.

Canada's experience with this compulsory investigation and compulsory prohibition of industrial war has been favorable. Up to a certain point no doubt it is workable. It makes illegal the conduct of war while investigation and conciliation are going on; but it does not reflect any disposition of the nation to forbid war, once the quasi-judicial body has given its verdict. The law has not been tested by any such nation-wide controversy and threat of strife as President Wilson has had to meet without any statutory authority back of him justifying interference, his sole recourse being to the higher law of morals and to a public opinion educated by events to refusal of the legal right to fight each other by force, which right both capital and labor so long have claimed.

Panama Canal Traffic

NOTWITHSTANDING practically eleven months' interruption of business in the waterway, with the consequent diversion of vessels that had begun to use it regularly, the traffic of the Panama canal for July of this year, as compared with that of August, 1915, a month preceding the slides which eventually closed it to all shipping, was most encouraging. In August a year ago 170 ships passed through the locks, and the revenue from tolls reached $500,000; last month the number of ships passing through was 145 and the tolls collected footed up $465,000. Traffic is now constantly increasing, and it is anticipated that the record for August, 1916, will be better than that of August, 1915. It necessarily requires time to bring shipping diverted by the slides back to the isthmian route. Owners and masters are not at once convinced that the canal is now free from the possibilities of new slides that might tie them up. The assurances that are given them, however, will soon restore confidence.

It is pleasant to learn that the promises made by the engineers prior to the completion of the waterway as to the time required for the making of the passage through the canal from ocean to ocean, either way, have been more than fulfilled. One day was set as the maximum time required, although better than this was done, on an average, from the start. Quite a number of ships have recently made the trip in eight hours. This amounts to a cut of one third in the schedule time, which means a very considerable saving to owners in every way.

The Panama canal has not yet had opportunity of proving its full capacity or usefulness. The great war has seriously diminished ocean trade; it is not at all likely that maritime business will come anywhere near the normal point until peace shall be restored. Then, there is reason to believe, the great increase in traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, so confidently anticipated while the canal was under construction, will be realized.

Philippine Insular Government

THE efforts of partisans have failed to make capital out of changes in the personnel of American officials in the Philippines and to create the impression that with the retirement of Governor-General Forbes the islands entered upon a state of decline, due in part to increased recognition of the natives as rulers in their own land. Both Mr. Garrison, when secretary of war, and Mr. Baker, his successor, have seen to it that the charge has met with rebuttal, and that Governor-General Harrison should be defended from the attacks of political partisans and from placemen under former administrations. While it is true that plans for prompt transfer of much of the authority now claimed and asserted by Americans in the islands have been modified, owing to the reactionary effect of the war upon both natives and their cause, it also seems to be quite as certain that internal government under the more liberal regime of Governor Harrison has not brought the disaster that was predicted. The trust that he had in the educating and conserving influence of increased responsibility has not been misplaced.

Secretary Baker's past record is not one savoring in any way of evasion of evidence. On the other hand, if he sees misrepresentation attempted he will not spare the distorter of facts. Consequently it has become his official duty lately to show, in reply to charges, that the insular government is doing a large export business, and that its income from internal revenue is mounting. Hard times do not exist, and the fiscal condition is good. Secretary Baker also denies that the insular government has been dealing with the judiciary in a partisan or scrimping way, and he shows that such changes as have been made by the present governor-general have followed along lines laid down by former administrations. So far from judges today being less secure, they are more secure in their tenure than they were three years ago; and judges have been dealt with fairly in receipt of retiring allowances.

Whatever the changes of the future may be in the political status of the islands and their people, they will be friendlier toward the United States than toward any other nation. During the mixed regime of military conquest and civil domination they have seen too many disinterested Americans to get the false impression that the United States is an exploiting nation in its dealings with dependencies. Therefore, all administrative acts, whether at Washington or in Manila, that confirm a policy of good will and disinterestedness not only relieve the present situation but they lay broad foundations for the future.

M. Sembat on Reconstruction in France

THE interview with Marcel Sembat, the energetic French minister of works, which appeared in this paper recently, on reconstruction work in the invaded area of France, showed anew the remarkable vigor with which the French authorities are taking up this matter. Some little time ago, a special committee was appointed to deal with the question, and already a beginning has been made in certain districts. Effective measures have been taken to meet the more urgent demands, and every effort is being made to bring about as full a coordination amongst the parties concerned as possible.

M. Sembat drew special attention to a point commonly overlooked, namely, the great changes that have been brought about in many districts which have suffered severely from bombardment, in the actual configuration of the country. The authorities are chiefly concerned, M. Sembat pointed out, in discussing the best and most profitable way in which to restore the ground to a normal condition. It has, as he said, been torn up and disfigured by ceaseless bombardment, and consequently requires much work and attention before anything can be done. Then, of course, there is the rebuilding of factories, of houses and other buildings, the restocking of farms, and the construction or importation of a vast quantity of machinery. All these questions are already being considered in their many aspects, so that the work may be commenced at the earliest moment circumstances shall render it possible.

It is particularly welcome to note that, as M. Sembat pointed out, in the plans for the towns and villages to be reconstructed, many of which are already under consideration, provision is made for embodying as many improvements as possible. Such important questions as lighting and water supply are receiving special attention. In fact, everything will be done, M. Sembat declared, to reconstruct the towns and villages and so forth on the most modern and practical lines. That the work of reconstruction will be carried out with due regard to the æsthetic side would seem also to be assured from the character of the committee, and what may be called its terms of reference. The state is going to assume, as far as possible, the position of general supervisor; but every opportunity is apparently to be given for the exercise of individual taste in the matter of reconstruction and anything like a machine-made uniformity will certainly be avoided.

With the Spanish Flavor

A WRITER on the United States-Mexican border, more observant than most of his fellows, turns his attention away from the guardsmen encampments and their environment long enough to take in something of the atmosphere of the town of his assignment, which happens to be the more or less ancient city of Brownsville, Tex. To the ordinary visitor or sojourner on the border, Brownsville is like a dozen other communities similarly situated. The situation of Brownsville is on the left bank of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, Mexico. In all the Mexican border troubles, from the time of Santa Anna and Sam Houston down to the days of Carranza and Pershing, it has been a rendezvous for troops and a center of military activity. In time of trouble it has been an entrepôt for munitions and supplies; in time of peace it has always enjoyed an intimate and profitable trade with Mexico. Today, taking it from outward appearances, it is a little city of, say, 15,000 population such as one may find in any part of the great Southwest of the United States. It has churches, schools, business blocks, paved streets, libraries, clubhouses, and so on, that would not look out of place in the most modern or refined northern cities. The superficial visitor will be content with this; will assume that this is all there is to it. And yet this is not Brownsville at all.

The real Brownsville does not show itself to the superficial. One, in fact, does not know that it exists until one has resided long enough in the community to get behind appearances and see things as they are. Then it dawns upon one suddenly that the Rio Grande does not actually separate Brownsville from Matamoras, or Texas from Mexico, because the old Spanish flavor permeates all things, influences all things.

The face of the city, its churches, schools, business blocks, paved streets, clubhouses, and so on, is American of the second decade of the twentieth century; the voice of the city, its home life, its social side, its atmosphere, is Spanish of the last half of the sixteenth century.

It is not necessary, as some may believe, to enter the Mexican quarter in order to get the Spanish atmosphere. The remarkable thing about it is that the thousands of its inhabitants who are racially far removed from the Mexicans are unconsciously affected by it. Not injuriously at all. Quite the contrary. It is far from being an unpleasant thing to find a New Englander, or an Indianan, or an Illinoisan, who came to Brownsville with a rasping voice ten or fifteen years ago speaking now with a vocal cadence that recalls, to one who has ever practiced on the guitar, the accidental chords in the key of E.

That is one of the things that will repay one for a trip of one, two or three thousand miles to Brownsville. It is amazing how quickly the nasal accent of the North disappears in the Spanish atmosphere of the Southwest. The people of Brownsville, those of them that did not come the other day with the soldiers or in the ranks of the guardsmen, have voices, as a rule, like the rippling of a mountain stream over a mossy bank. When they ask a question they do not ask it as if they meant to have it out with you unless you answered promptly and correctly. They make the interrogation a pleasure, the reply to it a privilege. And when they answer a question it is as if they were begging you to receive a keepsake. Not only in the spoken word, but in numerous other ways, does one recognize the Spanish flavor in Brownsville. You can see it working on the general manners and customs of visitors who arrived only the day before yesterday, say, from Chicago, New York and Boston. Some who are directed to the change for the first time cannot bring themselves to realize that the people who came into the hotel with a rush and a splash can be the same who went out of it a few hours later as if walking on upholstered floors.

Notes and Comments

GEORGIA has formally adopted the Cherokee rose as its official floral emblem, and thus has fixed beyond peradventure a generally accepted opinion and custom. This felicitous idea or ideal of each commonwealth having its emblematic flower began with the public schools, and in most of the states has not got beyond that stage. But what children in the United States want they usually get, and so the states, by legislative action, one by one, have begun to convert sentiment into a statute. Thus Ohio is committed to the scarlet carnation, and Montana to bitterroot. Why Maine should choose the pine cone, Louisiana the magnolia, New Mexico the cactus, and Hawaii the lehua, it is not difficult to see. But some of the choices are explicable only by the fact that juveniles were the original electors.

A WRITER in the Scotsman, discussing rooks, or rather crows, for rooks are always crows in Scotland, refers to those immense gatherings of the birds which are sometimes to be seen confined within a small area in a field, on a hillside or on a stretch of the seashore. What exactly these gatherings mean, remains a mystery, like so much else in the ways of all birds. There is, however, a picturesqueness about the explanation of a certain Highlander of Loch Linnhe which has great attractions. One beautiful Sunday morning in August, some years ago, there was seen an enormous assemblage of crows on some flat land beside the loch, and it was at once identified by the Highlander as "a craw-kirk."

FROM time to time, the extent to which various callings and professions in the United Kingdom are represented at the front has been a matter of comment and even of friendly rivalry. The recent statement of the postmaster-general in the House of Commons shows that the postal employee is by no means behindhand. Of the 90,000 men ordinarily employed in this government department, no fewer than 77,000 are either with the colors or have attested in the Derby groups. And yet the work of the postoffice was never, perhaps, so heavy. Well over 7,000,000 letters and 700,000 parcels, weighing some 1500 tons, are sent every week to the troops at home and abroad, and they send home, on an average, 5,000,000 letters. The story of the British postoffice, during the past two years, would make interesting and welcome reading.

IN HAVING a treaty negotiated at this time between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of birds on both sides of the Canadian border, the conservationists have verified the philosophy of Greek comedy. They have shown that the hoopoe is as good a politician today as when he led the chirping and preening on the stage of the theater of Dionysus. An Aristophanes of the boundary might see here an excuse for making the inhabitants of Cloud-cuckoo-land celebrate a centenary of peace, while dwellers on the ground were about other business. But first he would have to make sure that modern international society had learned from fifth-century Athenian society the art of good humor.

WITH a presidential campaign under way which, before it ends, is likely to disclose a maximum of independent voting, it is interesting to note that scarcely does the word "mugwump" appear in the press or in speeches. Yet in the campaign of 1884, and for several quadrenniums thereafter, it was the favorite derisive epithet of the partisan press and of party managers.

WILLIAM EVERETT, son of Edward Everett, the famous Boston orator, in 1884, defending his course as a "mugwump," said: "I beg to state that mugwump is the best of American. It belongs to the language of the Delaware Indians; it occurs many times in Eliot's Indian Bible; and it means a great man." The word as found in Eliot's Bible is "mugquomp." Josh Billings, of course, did not lose the opportunity to have his fun with the word. He described the army mule as "the mugwump of the service." There is a fashion in epithets as in clothes, else contemporary independency would be using the 1884 terminology.

THE Negro National Educational Congress this week in Washington, D. C., promises to be an unusual gathering. Some are disposed to regard it as a step toward the inauguration of a movement of more consequence to the Negroes of the United States than any undertaken since emancipation. Progressive yet conservative men of the race most nearly concerned are going to endeavor to hold the proceedings as never before down to practical lines. We are told by T. Silas Harris, president of the congress, that all exhibitions of racial feeling are to be discouraged. What is wanted is cooperation in the carrying out of every project that is calculated to make for the good of the Negro population and with full regard for its relation to the white.

IN THIS connection we have a report announcing that membership of banks in the National Negro Business League has grown from two in 1900 to fifty-one at the present time. The league has just held its seventeenth annual session at Kansas City, and, from all accounts, it is in a most prosperous condition. The organization was founded by Booker T. Washington, and, at the meeting referred to, proper acknowledgment was made of the great work which this leader accomplished for his race. The American Negro is making steady progress.